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CONSUMPTION

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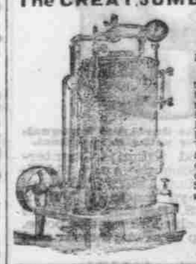

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BE CONTENTED.

A man in his carriage was riding along,
A gaily-dressed wife by his side;
In satin and laces she looked like a queen,
And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed;
The carriage and couple he eyed,
And said, as he worked with his saw on a log,
"I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife,
"One thing I would give if I could—
I'd give my wealth for the strength and the health
Of the man who is sawing the wood."

A pretty young maid with a bundle of work,
Whose face as the morning was fair,
Went tripping along with a smile of delight
While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage, the lady she saw,
Arrayed in apparel so fine,
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart
Those satins and laces were mine."

The lady looked out on the maid with her work,
So fair in her calico dress,
And said, "I'd relinquish position and wealth
Her beauty and youth to possess."

Thus it is in the world, whatever our law,
Our minds and our time we employ
In longing and sighing for what we have not,
Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

MY FIRST PATIENT.

"Yes, just a few hours more of pleasure, and then back to the city, where I am sure I shall have pleasant recollections of this brief visit to your beautiful mountain home."

I, Jack Charlton, had opened an office in the thriving city of I.——, and having waited long enough, as I thought, for a chance to distinguish myself in the surgical line, had accepted an invitation from a college chum to rest for a few weeks at his home. I have hardly finished the above sentence when my friend grasps my arm, saying:

"Did you ever hear a more melodious voice?"

I stood spell-bound while the words of the grand old hymn, "Rock of Ages," were wafted through the rustling trees to my ear.

"Hal," says I, "I must and will see the owner of that voice. Where does this path lead to?"

"Directly to the pond you admired so much yesterday. I think it is near there you will find your warbler."

Leaving him to follow more slowly, I rush along the path, and when near the pond see a picture which shall be engraved upon my memory a life-time. Seated on a swinging bough of an apple-tree by the pond's side is a young lady, in look scarcely more than a child, and, while swinging is amusing herself breaking off apple-blossoms and showering them over the golden locks and into the hands of a little boy standing near the edge of the water. The girl had decked her golden curls with blossoms, and her hat also, which is tied to and swaying slightly to and fro with the bough. Leaning lightly forward and stopping her song, she is saying in a musical, sweet tone of voice: "Catch this one, baby, and keep it for auntie."

At this point I jumped from my place of concealment, seeing that the limb which is holding her slight weight is slowly severing from the aged tree, but before I can reach there the branch has broken and I see the beautiful head with all its wealth of flowers sinking down, down into the water which Hal had told me was deep enough to drown one who would venture in. Stopping long enough to tell the child to keep still and wait for Auntie, I pull off my coat and shoes, and jumping into the water try to reach the spot where I see the curls rising again, but, when there, nothing is seen but a circle of waves, and in my mind's eye I can see my beautiful darling (even at this perilous moment I call her by that endearing title) lying at the bottom of the pond, grasping her blossoms tightly in her hands, and her wonderful voice hushed forever. This thought gives me more strength, and I make a bold dash, catching her arm just at the third and last rising of the body.

Limp and lifeless as she is, I hurry to shore and lay my burden under the tree just as Hal comes down the path. Taking in the situation at a glance, he quickly forces a restorative between the girl's lips; this after a few minutes is swallowed, and she slowly opens her eyes.

Seeing Hal bending over her, she says: "I think I have sprained my foot in my fall."

"If that is the case, my friend can attend to that."

Turning upon me a pair of eyes which resembled violets quilled with black lace, so beautiful are the lashes which nature has bestowed upon her, she smiles as I step forward, after motioning to Hal not to proceed any further, as I am almost sure he is going to give a lengthened description of the affair and make me a hero.

Now comes the bandaging of the small foot, which for the first time in my life, seems cruel to do, for I see her tightly compressed lips and the look of pain upon her face. After finishing this task Hal takes her in his strong arms, and I followed with the child to the cottage where the young lady has told us to take her. The door is opened by a lady whose age, judging from her appearance, is scarcely more than the girl's whom Hal has already taken through the door and seated.

We learn from the conversation that Mrs. Gordon, who is a widow, with her only child, Lee, and her sister, Violet, (I might have known that my young lady could have no other name when possessing those eyes) had let the cottage for the summer, owing to the recent illness of Mrs. Gordon, and, having found the mountain air so healthful, they had decided to reside there permanently.

Having made my patient as comfortable as possible, we take our departure, but not before arranging to come again on the morrow. I had decided to prolong my visit for a few days, for I thought of the long hours which Miss Violet would have to spend before she would be able to stand, and perhaps [illegible] frequently during this brief time, and her frequently hear her voice, this time with the knowledge that I have met and conversed with my enchantress.

During our way home Hal is compelled to listen to my praise, to which he responds with a knowing smile, telling me that my train is due. What care I now for trains.

"The stars shall fall, and the angels be weeping,
Ere I cease to love her, my queen, my queen."

This makes Hal silently grasp my hand, thereby bringing me down from the region of the clouds, where I have been sailing, saying he sympathizes greatly with me, but perhaps Violet has already a lover, and he wouldn't lose his head until he knew something more concerning the mysterious young lady.

Violet have a lover! Heaven forbid! but no; I must not let the suspicion of Hal, who has struggled through life until his thirty-fifth year without falling in love, for one moment enter my mind. Then away all doubts.

"Hal, I rather imagine that they think it was you jumped into that pond, so please do not enlighten them to-morrow, for—well, to tell the truth, old boy, I don't believe I could stand having those eyes look—oh, you know how it is with me, so, as you love me, take the thanks and keep silent."

Hal does not like to promise this, but seeing my look of misery, he gives his consent. The day following and many succeeding days find us at "The Rest," which name had been given to the cottage, and with each visit I feel my admiration and love grow stronger for my patient, who, with Mrs. Gordon, is now able to join with us in our ramblings, but as my admiration for her grows stronger I imagine that she, in turn, avoids me, while Hal she welcomes with the smile which formerly had been equally divided between us.

Coming one day upon her at the very apple tree where I had first seen her, I determined to tell the exact state of my feelings toward her, thinking that after this was done I would leave her forever, thereby losing all the ambitious hopes which had once been mine. Lying on the grass by her feet I pleaded earnestly for her love.

"Since the day when the tones of your sweet voice reached my ear, and since I held you in my arms, fearing that neither of us would get to shore, my thoughts have dwelt constantly upon you, my darling, my own darling, for such I will call you for once, and then Violet"—now I catch a glimpse of her eyes, and see amazement written there, which recalls to my mind that I have, without, Hal's assistance, told my little secret.

"I thought—why Mr. Charlton, I thought your friend—but don't you know that I love you anyhow," says Violet; then follows a burning blush at having been so outspoken, but by this time I have the dear girl close in my arms, which hereafter will be her resting place. I shall now care for my patient as for my life.

Imagine our joy on returning to the cottage we find that Hal's heart has been struck by the little widow, who has consented at some future time to become his wife. Four happier people were never seen than those gathered together that evening at "The Rest," and all owing to my first patient.—*Pittsburg Press.*

About the Lobster Family.

The lobster propels itself by means of thin plates attached to the body which it uses as oars. Its eggs are attached to the under side of the body and carried about, and to protect them from rocky bottoms the tail of the animal is doubled up under it, completely covering them. There are said to be lobsters in the Mediterranean which have no claws.

The crab is a higher order of animal than the lobster. The fiddled crab is so called from the peculiar shape and motion of its claw. It has a set of grinding teeth in the anterior portion of its stomach, and a grinding movement is kept up almost continuously. The eye of the crab is very peculiar, consisting of a series of tubes bound together, each tube representing a single eye. He sees singly by combining the images in his mind after the manner of a mosiac. The long feelers of a crab are designed for reaching into crevices of the rock after its prey. The giant of all crabs is found in the bay of Jeddo. Its legs are 11 feet long and it scarcely has body enough to hold them together. The hermit crab is a queer sort of animal, which takes up its habitation in shells vacated by other animals. If a hermit crab was placed in a tub of water with several shells it would examine them all, and then select that best adapted to its comfort. If two or three crabs were put among the same shells they would often fight for the best shell. The hermit often travels about in conjunction with a polyp as a means of protection from the octopus. The polyp does the fighting, while the hermit carries him about and collects food for both.

The palm crab lives in cocoanut groves. It tears off the husk with its claws, hammers through the shell, and then lifts out the meat in chunks with its pincers. The palm crab has a special breathing apparatus which enables it to live out of water. The most peculiar of all the crabs is a certain species which lives in the mountains. The animals keep well out of the way during the daytime, but they are fond of making moonlight excursions in little groups to wet their gills in water. They not infrequently stop at vegetable gardens in their marches, and the damage they do make the farmers their enemies. The barnacle is of the same general species as the lobster and the crab.

"Thanks" or "Thank You."

A controversy has arisen over the substitution of the word "thanks" for the expression "thank you." Some of our esteemed contemporaries in the West hold that, while it may be perfectly proper to limit one's expression of gratitude to the single word "thanks," it is in much better taste to adhere to the older and more formal acknowledgement. This is very much a matter of personal opinion. The late Charles Summer, who in most things carried the formality of politeness to an extreme, invariably used the word "thanks," instead of the term "thank you," and, if we are not greatly mistaken, this practice on his part had the sanction of the highest social authorities in England. The trouble with a great many of our American people is that in the affairs of everyday life they are indisposed to use [illegible] of acknowledgment.—Boston

INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The Fact Proven by Statistics—Some of the Causes.

The Medico-Legal Journal says the increase of insanity is an admitted fact confirmed by statistics. The ratio of the increase of the insane is greatly in excess of the increase of the population. The increase of insanity here and elsewhere is due to many causes. The changes produced in social life by modern civilization are an important factor. Dr. Pratt, of Michigan, truly says that we see more, think more, read more, feel more, know more, worry more in ten years than our grandfathers did in thirty.

Where does the strain of this intensity fall? Not on our physical strength; for, with all we do, we do not labor as hard physically as did our fathers before us. This strain of intensified life falls, and of necessity must fall, on the brain and nervous system.

The rapid increase of paresis and of other forms of brain and spinal degeneration among our ablest, busiest and best men furnishes a fearful proof of the effects of overtaxing the nervous forces.

An important factor for this increase of insanity is undoubtedly due to foreign immigration. Statistics compiled from the last census report, show that one-third of the insane are derived from the foreign born, who constitute only one-eighth of our entire population.

But statistics show that there is an increase of insanity among the native born. Here the element of our modern civilization comes in as an exciting cause. Take any of our great industries, and note the changes that, during the last forty years, have taken place in the manner in which they are carried on, and the effects those changes have wrought upon the operatives.

The general diffusion of education makes our young men anxious to win success. What are the chances of success as compared with forty years ago, for young men starting in life without means?

The great improvement of which we boast, especially in labor-saving machinery, as Herbert Spencer says, has not improved the chances of the masses. The masses may be as well fed and as well clothed as before, but the chances to rise from their normal condition are much lessened.

Forty years ago speculation in stocks was almost unknown. Within a few years some men have become immensely rich by fortunate speculation in mining, oil, telegraph, telephone and railroad stocks. The contagion has spread. Thousands of men with small means, small salaries—clerks, professional men, lawyers, physicians, and clergymen even—have dealt in margins, with the expectation of becoming suddenly rich. While one in a hundred may have made something, the ninety-and-nine have been sadly disappointed, and lost all.

Wall street is the great maelstrom that has swallowed the hard earnings of thousands upon thousands of unfortunate victims. Beecher has quaintly said that the angels hold their noses when they look down on Wall street. Is there any wonder that the anxious, sleepless victims of Wall street should become insane?

The Best Educators.

Live newspapers are the best educators of country youth. This is well called "mail-bag education," and is one of the greatest blessings of the century, though sometimes mixed with evil. But there is evil in most things. Such seems to have been a law of creation. Evil is that we may overcome it, and thus grow strong. Napoleon loved obstacles that he might combat them. Given a wise assortment of periodicals: an independent political journal; a clean, breezy, literary paper or magazine; a wide-awake, progressive, farm paper;—one or more of each; and our boys of the farm will have material to keep their brains busy and free from rust. The seeds of evil may breed content with poor farming, poverty and narrowness. But such evil is good. Cherish it; water it with encouragement; cultivate it with wider knowledge; train it with better practice, a broader system of culture, contact with progressive men. Then the fruit may be self-gained education, valuable experience, and in later years a progressive, wise, successful, influential agriculturist. The world needs such men by thousands.—*Our Country Home.*

Peculiarities of the Apaches.

The Apaches have smoke signals by day and fire beacons at night, and systems of telegraphy understood only by themselves. The displacement and overturning of a few stones on a trail, or a bent or broken twig, is a note of warning like the bugle call to disciplined troops. The many crosses dotting the roadsides of Arizona and New Mexico mark the graves of murdered men. "The country seems one vast grave-yard," writes Susan E. Wallace, "if we may judge by the frequency of these rude memorials." Trained by their mothers to theft and murder from childhood, they are inured to all extremes of heat and cold, hunger and thirst. They are cunning as the red fox, insatiate as tigers, and so ingenious in preparing for surprises that they will envelope themselves in a gray blanket and sprinkle it carefully with earth, so as to resemble a granite boulder, to be passed within a few feet without suspicion. Again, they will cover themselves with fresh grass, and, lying motionless, appear as a natural portion of the field.

Mrs. Partington's Equinoctial.

"Talking about the misuse of words,' said an old citizen of Buffalo, "Buffalo, when a village, had a veritable Mrs. Partington. The great governor, De Witt Clinton, came to Buffalo, and the good lady I refer to was his hostess. At the table she astonished the patron saint of the raging Erie with some of her peculiar sayings, one of which has become historic.

"The governor kindly referred to the Buffalo climate as salubrious and quite delightful. 'Yes,' said the hostess, 'we usually have nice weather, except in the winter months and when the sun crosses the Penobscot.'

"'My dear, you don't mean the Penobscot,' hurriedly protested the judge, her spouse.

"'Dear no,' said she, 'I mean the Passamaquoddy.'

A Crowding of Events.

Wife.—How very unfortunate!
Husband.—What is it this time?
Wife.—Why, Clara Smith's wedding and the funeral of poor dear Mrs. Brown are to take place at the same hour on Wednesday, and I have been looking forward to them both so much.

A Stranger in Washington.

"Beg your pardon, sir, but I've just arrived in the city. Can you tell me where Mr. Hendricks lives?"

"Mr. who?"

"Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana."

"Don't know him, sir. Never heard of such a man, and I've been here all my life. Perhaps you'll find his name in the directory."—*Chicago Herald.*

WE ALL LIKE SHEEP.

"We all like sheep," the tenors shrill
Begin, and then the church is still,
While back and forth across the isle,
Is seen to pass the "watching" smile.

"We all like sheep," the altos moan
In low and rich and mellow tone,
While broader grows the merry grin
And noses get farther off from chin.

"We all like sheep," sopranos sing
Till all the echoes wake and ring;
The young folks titter, and the rest
Suppress the laugh in bursting chest.

"We all like sheep," the bassos growl—
The titter grows into a howl,
And e'en the deacon's face is graced
With wonder at the singers' taste.

"We all like sheep," runs the refrain,
And then, to make their meaning plain,
The singers altogether say,
"We all, like sheep, have gone astray."
—Columbus (O.) Despatch.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

It was Sunday. Mr. Skinner was very tired, and thought he would lie down on the sofa in the back parlor and rest. He lay down and crossed his feet with a parade hardly justifiable under the circumstances. His wife came in and saw him.

"Why, Lot Skinner!" she exclaimed. "If I ever heard of the like! Lying down on that new sofa with your boots on, and oh, my goodness! your head on that lace tidy that I had done up last week. You are the most inconsiderate man I ever saw in my life."

Mr. Skinner got up, and his wife smoothed out the tidy and rearranged it.

"The idea of anybody putting a head on that tidy," said Mrs. Skinner, who had no intention of using slang. "I did suppose you had more sense."

"I used to have," said Mr. Skinner, good naturedly. "Ya-a-h. I could take a nap if I could find a place to drop down. Ya-a-h."

"You had better read your bible," said Mrs. Skinner. She was a good, uncomfortable woman, so clean and neat and orderly that she made her family wretched with her domestic drill.

Something called Mrs. Skinner off then, and when she came back Mr. Skinner was gone. She took a book and sat down, when a thought struck her and she bounded from her chair as if she had been a cannon ball.

Yes, it was just as she had feared; her husband had gone up-stairs, and she found him stretched out in bed on top of a white counterpane, his grizzly-gray head sunk deep into a whited, starched pillow sham, with these words embroidered in the center: "Sleep sweet, beloved!" He was not only asleep, but snoring, with a look of content on his wide-open mouth.

"L-o-t S-k-i-n-n-e-r!"

He got up in a manner that would have done credit to a gymnast, and stood staring at the fearful hollow in the bed and the wrinkled dent in the pillow sham.

"I declare, I forgot," he said, looking very foolish. "Alice, haven't I a place where I can lay my head?"

"Don't talk nonsense," said his wife, sharply. "The idea of a sober man going to bed with his boots on."

"Would you rather I'd get——"

"I'd rather you'd get some common sense," she said. "If you must sleep in the day time, why there's an old lounge down in the kitchen; no one will disturb you there. Or, I suppose"—ungraciously—"I can take off the quilt and the shams, and let you have your nap here, though it's wicked, that's what it is, to sleep Sunday. It's a bad example to set the children, Lot, and you know it."

"But I am so sleepy," answered her husband; "my head is heavy as lead, and I cannot keep my eyes open."

"Laziness! sheer laziness!" said his wife in a sharp tone.

Mr. Skinner went down stairs and disappeared. The last words his wife heard him say were that there was rest for the weary, but she was picking up the embroidery of the misused sham with a pin, and did not heed him. When she went down stairs he was not in sight, and she busied herself with getting dinner, which on Sunday took the place of supper, and thought no more about him.

She was a distinguished woman; distinguished in the town where she lived as being the neatest housekeeper in it. No girl could be found neat enough to live with her. All the mottoes in her house were to the effect that cleanliness is akin to godliness. She dusted every article of furniture in the house several times every day; she scrubbed so clean that at last she scrubbed through her kitchen floor into the cellar and was nearly lost to the community.

It was a perpetual warfare between her and dirt. The front parlor was never opened to the family, and although Mr. Skinner had furnished it he had never sat down in it a moment since. Its air was that of a tomb. After it had been opened to company for an afternoon the children went round with flannels about their throats and drank ginger tea. It was the handsomest parlor in the community, too, and had the family pictures and the marriage certificate framed and hung up there.

When the dinner was ready—and it was a good dinner, too, for Mrs. Skinner was a notable cook—she asked the children where their father was. They did not know. This seemed strange; she questioned them closely, but they had not seen which way he went when he passed through the room.

"Didn't he say where he was going?" she asked, wonderingly, for Mr. Skinner never went out on Sundays without his family.

"He said he was going where he'd have more peace," said little Harry Skinner.

"Well, we won't wait dinner for him," said his wife, and they sat down to eat.

But a spell seemed to have fallen upon them, and when the dinner was over and cleared away, and they were in the sitting room with their books, there was a sense of dreary loss, and Mrs. Skinner sat with the bible open on her lap and wondered why he had gone out, and remembered that he looked queer.

It was in consonance with her habits of living that she got up in the middle of these speculations to catch a wandering and belated fly and induce him to be annihilated.

"Strange," she said, as it grew dark. "I'll take the children and go down to his mother's and see if he is there, and if he is, I'll just give him a piece of my mind."

But he was not there, and his mother said Lot had looked badly the last time she saw him, and she thought he seemed worried; hoped it wasn't business troubles.

No, it wasn't business troubles; Mrs. Skinner knew that, and she began to wonder if she had cleaned her husband out of his mind. It came to her with sudden force that she had been in the habit of driving him from pillar to post at railroad speed, and at the end of a broom or dust brush. He actually found no rest for the sole of his foot in his own house. It might have worked upon his nervous system until he had become suddenly insane. Horrible thought! He might have committed suicide.

She hurried home with the children. All was gloom. She went to the bureau to look for his razor. It was the only fire-arm he possessed—it was gone! Then Mrs. Skinner broke down and cried, and the children cried, and it was, indeed, a scene of desolation, when suddenly, the door of that horrible parlor opened, and an apparition—no, it was Mr. Skinner himself—stood before them looking very sheepish.

"I overslept myself," he said in a meek, apologetic tone, looking at the clock.

"I should say you did," answered his wife, "and the dinner is all eaten up, but I'll fix you up something nice," and she went out, taking the children with her.

How much of it Mr. Skinner ever knew it is impossible to say, but there was an immediate and satisfactory change that at first amazed and then delighted him. He could lie down anywhere when he was tired, and his wife would throw a shawl over him and leave him in peace. He has even been seen to lie down on the sofa in the parlor where he took his Rip Van Winkle sleep, and nobody disturbed him. Mrs. Skinner was at heart a woman of sense, and when she realized that one hair of that grizzly-gray head was worth more than all the pillow shams in the world to her she put the last one away in the company of a demented assortment of superfluous tidies. And they are really and truly, and not in any zoological sense, a "happy family" now.

The Great Majority.

"No, it isn't the tramps I complain of," said a Wayne County farmer to a Detroit Free Press man. "I can drive a tramp off by simply bringing out my shot-gun, but with this other class it's different."

"What class?" Being asked how he managed to take the shower, and yet remain dry, he replied, "Sure now, ye didn't think I was going to stand under the water without an umbrella?"

A Goose Farm.

There is a goose ranch located on the eastern shore of Virginia, covering nearly 3,000 acres, over which the feathered occupants, nearly 5,000, are free to roam. The farm is devoted exclusively to producing the raw materials needed for the fine down quilts. Several species of geese are bred, all of them being, however, of American lineage. The largest specimens are the swan-geese, and the plumage of all is of snowy whiteness.

The birds are regularly fed with corn and other grains, and are given the utmost freedom consistent with the prevention of straying and loss. Herders are employed to keep a watchful eye on them, and sheds for shelter are provided in case of inclement or especially severe weather, but the birds rarely use them.

About every six weeks the plucking takes place. Only the breast and portions of the sides are touched, the feathers of the back, the wings and the tail being left intact. It requires nearly 100 average geese to furnish a pound of down, though the smaller feathers which are also taken, weigh much heavier. These feathers, however, form an entirely separate grade from the valuable down.

The average life of a goose is said to be about 40 years, and produce from 6 to 10 eggs per annum, a large proportion of which are hatched. A bird hatched in February is in condition for plucking the following August, and so on therefore every 6 or 8 weeks. The feathers are packed in sacks, and sent to the Philadelphia factory, where they are trimmed, washed, steamed, and otherwise prepared for their ultimate uses.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A forthcoming event—One that succeeds three others.

The net to catch a man matrimonially—The brunette.

Delays make a bad beginning and a worse ending.

The longest life is too short to show us how little we know.

Play-tonic affection—Going out between the acts at a theater.

A man is wise only just in proportion that he knows himself.

Trifles are serious things, all our happiness and misery are made out of them.

"Every cloud has its silver linings." The boy who has the mumps can stay away from school.

Women are said to be always looking in the glass. Men seldom do, unless there is something to drink in it.

The worst error of the press—When you try to press the niece's foot under the table, and it turns out to be the aunt's.

Most people think if they could only live their lives over again they would do differently, but they would only be different fools at best.

When a man reaches the top of a stairway and attempts to take one step higher, the sensation is as perplexing as if he had attempted to kick a dog that wasn't there.

"Your father is entirely bald, isn't he?" said a man to a son of a millionaire. "Yes," replied the youth, sadly: "I'm the only heir he has left."

"Where were you born little girl?" asked a philanthropist of a street beggar. "I'm not sure, sir," was the reply, "but I've often heard my ma say that I was born in poverty."

"That artist is a friend of yours, is he not?" "Well, yes; he used to be, but one day he was fool enough to ask me how I liked his pictures, and I was fool enough to tell him."

"Is that about the right length, sir?" asked the skilful barber, as he finished cutting his customer's hair. "I like the sides and back," was the response, "but I wish you would make it a little longer on the top."

A German went into a restaurant, and as he took his seat an Irish waiter came up and bowed politely, "Wie gehts?" said the German, also bowing politely. "Wheat cakes," shouted the waiter mistaking the salutation for an order. "Nein, nein!" said the German. "Nine?" said the waiter. "You'll be lucky if you get three."

An Irishman was advised to take shower baths. A friend explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and cullender. Pat set to work and had the thing done at once. Subsequently he was met by the party who had given the advice, and on being asked how he enjoyed the baths, exclaimed: "Bedad, but it was foine; I enjoyed it greatly, and kept quite dhry, too." Being asked how he managed to take the shower, and yet remain dry, he replied, "Sure now, ye didn't think I was going to stand under the water without an umbrella?"

Marvelous Oil Wells.

President Eaton, of the Oil-Well Supply Company, told a Bradford correspondent of the New York Sun, that he had been over to Europe to take a look at Russia's phenomenal oil spouters, and was astonished. The daily production is between 30,000 and 35,000 barrels. It could be increased to 50,000 barrels per day, but the flows are controlled by gate valves, because there are inadquate storage facilities and an insufficient demand. One peculiarity of the wells in Russia is the mountains of sand at the openings. One mound was found to be 600 feet long, ten feet high, fifteen feet wide at the bottom and six feet at the top. The sand is thrown up by the oil. The big wells in America cannot be compared to the Russian geysers. Mr. Eaton says he saw one well flowing at the rate of more than 80,000 barrels per day, and was told that another produced nearly 80,000 barrels the first twenty-four hours, and averaged the first 32 days 28,000 barrels per day. The largest company owns 42 of the biggest wells, which from 1879 to 1885, yielded 4,600,000 barrels. It takes about six months to drill a well and they cost between $10,000 and $12,000. The average depth is 600 feet. Facilities for refining and transportation are inadquate.

A Matrimonial Argument.

In an address to young men, Dr. W. Pratt, of London, says that married life is by far the most healthful. In 1,000 married men of twenty-five to thirty years of age there are six deaths; 1,000 bachelors furnish ten deaths, and 1,000 widowers twenty-two deaths. In young men married before twenty years the figures are unfavorable, being fifty per 1,000. In unmarried men under twenty the rate is but seven per 1,000. If girls marry before twenty a like mortality befalls them. Married people from eighteen to twenty die as fast as people from sixty to seventy. After twenty-one marriage should be contracted as soon as possible.

Some Difference.

Lawyer—Did you see this tree near the roadside?

Witness—Yes, sir, I saw it very plainly.

Lawyer—It was very conspicuous, then?

Witness—Well, I can't say that. I saw the tree very plainly, though.

Lawyer—Well, now, I would like to know why, if it was plain, it wasn't conspicuous? Answer that, sir, now, will you?

Witness—Well, it is this. I come into this court-room and glance over the bar. I see you plainly among the other lawyers, although you ain't a darn bit conspicuous.

That lawyer is trying to trade his sheepskin for a pack-saddle.

A Hint To Merchants.

"How is it, my friend, that you never buy your goods from me? I have been in business nearly a year and you have never yet patronized me."

"Well, John, you see I am very sensitive."

"What has that to do with it?"

"A great deal. You never advertise, and I haven't the cheek to go where I'm not invited."

WHY AND WHAT.

Why is a girl on horseback in liquid measure? Because she is a gal on.

Why is a successful poultry man like a carriage builder? Because he makes a coop-pay.

Of what species of a tree does an Adventist preacher who is good with the gloves remind you? The box-elder, of course.

"Why are you like dough?" asked a Burlington woman of her husband. "Because I am kneaded at home, my dear."

What is the difference between a man and a pitcher? At times the difference may be very striking; the man may be full and the pitcher empty.

What is the difference between the window of an attic room and rheumatism in the knee? One is an attic room window, and the other is a rheum-attic pain.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
CONRAD B. DAY,
of Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of Cambria county will meet at their respective places of holding election on Saturday, September 19, 1885, and vote by ballot for the nomination of candidates for county offices, as follows:

One person for Sheriff.
One person for Poor Director.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
One person for Coroner.
A County Committeeman will also be elected in each district.

The polls will be open from 1 to 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tickets and necessary papers for conducting the election will be furnished to each committeeman. The committeemen will take the returns of the election to Ebensburg on Monday, September 21, inst., where a meeting of the committee will be held at 1 o'clock P. M., of that day, when the votes will be counted and the names of the successful candidates will be announced.

The members of the new committee will meet in Ebensburg, on Monday, Sept. 21, 1885, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a Chairman and transact such other business as may be necessary.

P. CONNELLY, Chairman.
Johnstown, Sept. 7, 1885.

The following are the rules as amended by the Democratic County Committee for the government of the Democratic primary elections in this county:

SECTION 1. The time of opening and closing the polls in townships and boroughs shall be as follows: The polls shall be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SEC. 2. The Committeemen of the respective townships and boroughs shall be the Judges of the Primary Elections, and shall appoint two Inspectors who shall serve as Clerks and who shall be members of the Democratic party.

SEC. 3. Formal papers shall be sent to the Committeemen by the Chairman, and each Committeeman shall make triplicate returns, signed by the Judges and attested by the Inspectors or Clerks. One of said returns shall be posted up in a conspicuous place at the place of holding the election immediately after the returns are made out, with a list of names of parties voting at said Primary Election; also, one of said returns to remain in the hands of the County Committeeman of each district, and one copy of said returns, with a list of voters, to be sealed up and returned by the Return Judge to the Chairman of the County Committee. The tickets to be sealed up and kept by the Committeemen for thirty days.

SEC. 4. Parties shall only be allowed to vote at the place of holding the General Election in the district where they actually reside, and none shall vote except those that voted the Democratic ticket at the preceding General Election, except those who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years since the last General Election and declare themselves Democrats.

SEC. 5. The Committeemen shall be elected by ballot on the day of the Primary Election.

SEC. 6. The newly elected Committee shall elect their Chairman by ballot at their first regular meeting.

SEC. 7. The Chairman shall remain in office until his successor is elected.

SEC. 8. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the newly elected Committee within thirty-five days from the date of Primary Election.

SEC. 9. The newly elected Chairman shall nominate his Secretary.

SEC. 10. Any contested nomination shall be tried before the County Committee after formal, specific charges, as in contested cases at law. No case of contest shall be entertained unless specific charges are preferred and placed in the hands of the Chairman of the County Committee within thirty days after the election, and notice therefore shall be given to the candidate contested within five days.

TUESDAY last was the day fixed by the Dauphin county Court for hearing the South Pennsylvania railroad injunction case. The counsel of the Pennsylvania railroad, however, were not prepared to go into the argument, and on their application the matter was continued until Tuesday, the 29th instant.

GOVERNOR HOADLY opened his campaign in Ohio on Saturday last at Hamilton, Butler county, by an exhaustive speech to a crowd of ten thousand enthusiastic Democrats. Judging from this masterly effort of the Governor there will not be much left of John Sherman and Foraker, the Republican candidate for Governor, both of whom are running the campaign on the bloody shirt issue, after he gets through with them. In the course of his speech Gov. Hoadly spoke of the Administration of President Cleveland as follows:

"Mr. Cleveland has held office six months. Congress has not been in session, ye much has been accomplished. The spirit of reform and economy has entered all the departments. Useless offices and expenses have been done away, while the performance of duty, civil and military, has been enforced. The Government is not solicitous to provide soft places for pets, but to save money for the people and to keep the faith pledged in the platform.

FOR adamantine cheek always give us Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, who seems to have forgotten two important facts, one of which is that there is no longer a Republican Administration at Washington, and the other that there is an act of Congress against soliciting contributions for political purposes in the public offices at the National Capital or elsewhere. In this state of mind he has issued a circular begging for money to defray the expenses of the present campaign in this State, and has mailed copies of the same to the Republican clerks in the different departments at Washington. It is maintained at Washington that Cooper, by sending his circulars to employes in the departments to be delivered by letter carriers in Government buildings, has violated section 12 of the Civil Service act, which reads as follows:

Section 12. That no person shall in any building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act, in any navy yard, fort or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution in money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

There is a severe penalty prescribed for a violation of this section, and the question whether Cooper's circular brings him within the penal provisions of the act has been raised by the Interior department sending one of the circulars to the Civil Service Commission for such action as it may deem proper. Putting this question aside, it is as certain as can be that Cooper won't get as much money through his circular from the Republican clerks at Washington as would buy him a mess of oysters. Isn't his impudence, however, refreshing? and that, too, under the plea, as stated in the circular, that "if the Republicans of Pennsylvania win a decisive victory this year it will prevent any agitation or disastrous change in the tariff by the incoming Congress and pave the way for the overthrow of the Democratic State and National Administrations." Upon what a slender thread do great results depend! Here is the spokesman of his party telling the voters of this State, who will decide by their ballots next November whether Conrad B. Day, an honest, upright business man, or Matthew S. Quay, a notorious lobbyist at Harrisburg in the interest of corrupt legislation, such as the Philadelphia Recorder bill, shall be the next State Treasurer, that upon the result of the election hangs the fate of the tariff, as well as the "overthrow" of Cleveland's and Pattison's Administrations. In all this trash Cooper assumes that the voters of this State are all fools, but it may turn out in the end that the genuine fool will be found to have been the head and front of the Republican State committee.

IT was discovered at Harrisburg on Saturday last that the joint resolution introduced into and supposed to have been passed by the late Legislature submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution fixing the population of judicial districts at 60,000 instead of 40,000 never became a law, from the fact that it was defeated in the House, the vote standing, yeas 85, nays 37, the bill thus lacking 16 votes of 101, the number required by the Constitution. It is supposed that in the hurry and confusion of the last day of the session the bill was hastily gathered up with other bills, signed by the Speakers of both houses and then laid before the Governor, who permitted it to become a law by not acting on it within thirty days after the adjournment. The amendment has been published during the last six weeks or two months in almost every paper in the State, by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth in pursuance of a Constitutional mandate, and will cost the State a very handsome sum of money. It seems incomprehensible how this bill could have been presented to the presiding officers of both houses for their signatures in the face of the fact that it had never passed the House. Some officer of the House has been inexcusably careless in performing his duty, and if the blame can be properly located he ought to be made suffer. The next Legislature will have to start in the new if the proposed amendment is a wise proposition to incorporate in the Constitution. We have heretofore expressed our belief that it is not. If the number of inhabitants necessary to constitute a judicial district is to be enlarged beyond the present requirement, every consideration of public policy requires that the increase should largely exceed sixty thousand.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday last in referring to the publication in the newspapers by the State Department of the amendment to the Constitution relating to judicial districts, although it never passed the House, says: "And this is a reform Administration that illegally advertises an amendment to the Constitution through stupidity, not knowing that they were doing so until informed of it by a newspaper, thus making the State pay thousands of dollars for advertising unnecessarily." The "stupidity" connected with the supposed passage of the bill through the House can't be charged to the Governor who permitted the bill setting forth the amendment to become a law, nor to the Secretary of the Commonwealth whose duty it was to cause its publication. The bill came to the Governor through the regular channel from a Republican House presided over by a Republican Speaker—a House whose chief clerk, assistant clerk and all its transcribing clerks are loyal Republicans. This being true, any plain common-sense man will conclude that it was the special business of at least one, if not more, of the clerks to see to it that a bill which had not passed the House should not be presented to the Speaker for his signature. When the amendment was laid before him the Governor had a right to infer that it had passed the House regularly, and his Secretary had a right so to believe when he directed its publication. The "stupidity" in the matter imputed by the *Tribune* to the Governor and Mr. Stenger, must therefore be borne by the Republican clerks in the House, who are responsible for the undivided disgrace attaching to the blunder.

PROBABLY the oldest man in the United States is Martin Ewing, a colored man who lives with his son near Dalton, Missouri. He was born in Prince Edwards county, Virginia, sometime in 1765 and is therefore about 120 years of age. He has been in the Ewing family, whose name he took, ever since his birth, his first owner having been James Ewing, the grandfather of John J. and S. P. Ewing, both of whom reside close to where Martin lives. Col. James Ewing, who lived in the same county in Missouri (Chariton) as John J. and S. P. Ewing, above referred to, died in 1859 at the age of 84. He often stated to his family that this colored man, Martin Ewing, was his nurse and that he was a good many years older than himself. Martin has always said that Col. Ewing was brought to his master's house a very small boy, and that his (Martin's) business was to nurse him. Martin says he was old enough at that time to plow corn. Allowing the Colonel to have been two years old when he came to Martin's master, James Ewing, and Martin to be twelve, it makes him now 120, as Col. Ewing would be 110 if now living. Martin's memory is still good and his mind clear. He has lost but few teeth and his eyesight is good. He has had six wives—has smoked and chewed tobacco for 110 years, and always drank whiskey when he could get it, though he has not been drunk since he passed his 85th year. He don't claim to have been a body servant of Gen. Washington, and has no recollection of ever having seen him. He is very religious, but insists that religion doesn't do people near as much good as it did a hundred years ago.

THE President returned to Washington from the mountains of Northern New York on last Monday morning after a month's absence, and at once resumed the discharge of his official duties with all the care and diligence that have so conspicuously marked his daily life ever since the fourth of March. The amount of labor he is capable of performing is regarded at Washington as being very remarkable, and rarely, if ever before, displayed at the White House.

"THE Ohio election," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, a Republican paper, "started out with the auspices in favor of the Republican party. But let Sherman and Foraker make a few more speeches and they will be likely to achieve the unenviable record of having defeated themselves with all the odds in their favor."

SEVENTY-TWO years ago yesterday was fought the memorable battle of Lake Erie, in which Oliver Hazzard Perry, who was then but twenty-seven years old, defeated the British squadron commanded by Commodore Barclay.

THE history of crime in this country contains no blacker page than the slaughter on Wednesday of last week, of between twenty and fifty Chinese coal miners at Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, on the line of the Pacific railroad. Between four and five hundred Chinamen and about one hundred and fifty white men were employed as miners at that point and its vicinity, and as the Chinese worked for less wages than the white miners, the latter ordered the former to leave in an hour. The Chinamen commenced getting ready to obey the order as soon as they saw the whites supplying themselves with guns, revolvers and hatchets, and when they fled toward the mountains with the few effects they hastily carried from their houses, they were ruthlessly and brutally shot down by the mob of white ruffians. It is estimated that between twenty and fifty fell victims to this merciless attack. In response to the appeal of the Governor of Wyoming the War Department sent two companies of troops from another point in the Territory to the scene of the massacre. At last accounts between twenty and twenty-five of the ringleaders in the butchers had been arrested and put in prison. It is to be hoped that they will be visited with the full penalty of the law for their brutal and savage conduct.

IN a four-column article of "memories" of General Grant contributed by George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to the *Press*, of that city, he refers to Grant's course in regard to the case of Fitz John Porter as follows:

"I spoke to him during the early stages of it, at a time when his mind had been prejudiced by some around him, and he was very busy. Afterwards, when he looked into the matter he said he was only sorry that he had so long delayed going at the examination as he ought to have done. He felt that if ever man was treated badly Porter was. He had examined the case most carefully, gone over every detail, and he was perfectly well satisfied that Porter was right. He wanted to do everything in his power to have him righted, and his only regret was that he should have neglected so long and allowed him to rest under injustice. There are few men who would take a back track as General Grant did so publicly, so determinedly and so conststantly right through. I had several talks with him, and he was continually reiterating his regrets that he had not done justice to Porter when he had the opportunity. He never ceased to the day of his death from this right to speak and write in favor of Porter. He ran counter to a great many of his political friends in this matter, but his mind was absolutely clear. Not one man in a thousand would go back on his record in such a matter, especially when he was not in accord with the Grand Army or his strong political friends. Grant went into the matter most carfully, and his publications show how thoroughly he examined the subject, but he never wavered after his mind was fixed. Then he set to work to repair the injury done Porter. If Grant had had time to examine it while he was President he would have carried it through. That was his great regret. He felt that while he had the power he could have passed it and he ought to have done it. When Grant took pains and time to look into the matter no amount of personal feeling or friendship for others would prevent him from doing the right thing. He could not be swerved from the right."

A Warning to Boys.

The prevalence of cigarette smoking, especially by boys and women, has naturally attracted the attention of physicians and others in a position to trace its deleterious effects. As a fashionable vice it has made rapid inroads from the street into the fashionable parlors of the cities. It has been pronounced by high medical authority to be a curse of the land as having a damaging effect upon the health of the rising generation. But new and conclusive evidence of the evil effects of this vice comes from a practical quarter. In the United States Navy every year there are taken a number of apprentice boys who are sent all over the world and taught to be good sailors. Hundreds of boys apply, but many are rejected because they cannot pass the physical examination and the Government will have only sound boys.

Major Houston, of the Marine Corps, who is in charge of the Washington Navy Yard barracks, is authority for the statement that one-fifth of all the boys examined are rejected on account of heart disease.

His first question to a boy who desires to enlist is, "Do you smoke?" The invariable answer is "No, sir," but the tell-tale discoloration of the fingers at once shows the truth. The surgeons say that cigarette smoking by boys produces heart disease, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the rejection of would be apprentices on account of this defect comes from excessive use of the milder form of the weed. This is a remarkable statement, coming as it does from so high an authority and based upon the results of actual examination, going on day after day and month after month. It is a warning to parents that the deadly cigarette is sure to bring about incalculable injury to the young. The *Scientific American*, which gives these facts, adds "that boys indulging in the cigarette ought to be treated to liberal doses of 'rod in pickle' until the habit is thoroughly eradicated."

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD-BYE TO THE WOODS.—President Cleveland has got back to Washington with renewed vigor for the arduous work that awaits him until Congress adjourns next summer. His outing was of a peculiar character, and shows the sturdy manhood of the President. Putting aside the welcome awaiting him at every resort in the Union, accompanied by two friends he tramps into the "wilderness primeval," buries himself in the pine woods, and seeks relaxation from care and invigorated mind and body in the gentlest of sports. His good-bye to the people at the Prospect House, where he rendevoused after his return from the mountain, is given as follows in a *World* special:

"President Cleveland spent Friday evening in the parlors, conversing with his friends and taking an interest in the games of the ladies and children. Saturday morning, notwithstanding the rain, the household were up early, and and boats began to arrive from the camps on the opposite bank of the lake. The President breakfasted at 8 o'clock, and on leaving the dinig room every one rose and followed him to the piazza, where he shook hands with them, saying something pleasant to each one as he recognized them, and leaving a most favorable impression upon everyone. Just before leaving, Mr. Harry W. Brown, of Germantown, Pa., gave expression to the unanimous sentiments of the guests in the following remarks: 'Now, then, ladies and gentlemen, hats off and all hands on deck to pay respects. Three rousing cheers for Grover Cleveland, Chief Magistrate, and may he be prospered in his noble work, and then three cheers more for Mr. Cleveland, the kind hearted, unaffected gentleman, whose genial presence has made this a memorable summer, and who has won all our hearts. God bless him!'

The cheers were given heartily, and the guides under the command of George Derby were drawn up in line and presented arms as the President passed, and fired a Presidential salute afterwards. The steam whistle of Mr. Cook's yacht blew its parting respects, bells were rung as the carriage containing the President and Dr. Ward, with Paul Smith as driver, disappeared in the woods."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1885.

President Lincoln used to say that he looked under his bed every night for concealed office seekers. The present Administration, perhaps takes the same precaution. But it has also been looking over and under the desks and books so long held by the truly too good Republican party and the day that some long concealed fraud is not discovered is an exceptional day. The list has become so large that it can not well be carried around in ones mind. It will be interesting to see it written out in full and the amounts saved by the government added up. And yet, the good work carried on under great difficulties, has hardly begun. Investigations are now in progress about which the public knows nothing, but their results will be disclosed in due time.

It is well known that the work of discovering and reforming fraud and abuses is hindered and frustrated by the Republican clerks, who surround the new Administration on all hands. How can they allow, much less assist with enthusiasm, the work of their overthrow, and how much more could be accomplished if the malefactors and their accomplices were turned out, and sincere sympathisers put in their places. The Republican clerks are doing everything in their power to impede the work of investigation and discovery. They are fertile in excuses and specious explanations for the members of their party who have gone wrong.

I am told, on what seems to be pretty good authority, that the Civil Service Commission is likely to be re-organized in the interests of reform. If the half that is said is true it certainly needs it. An expense account of Commissioner Gregory has just been made public, which shows that this reformer, when he travels, charges the Government for the newspapers he reads and the 'tips' which the sleeping-car porters and the waiters at five-dollar-a-day hotels are given. It would seem to be straining a point for a reformer to make such charges as these under the clause of the law that provides for the payment of 'necessary traveling expenses.' If a Civil Service Commissioner is to have his 'tips' and newspapers paid for by the Government, where can it end? Why should not drinks and cigars be paid for as well. There are officials who might consider these necessary traveling expenses. But for a reformer who is getting $11.50 per day and his traveling expenses to charge the Government with five-cents apiece for the newspapers he reads and the two-bit with which he fees a servant seems small indeed, and under the law it is little short of petit larceny. Wouldn't the Commissioner have to black his boots and read a newspaper if he was not traveling, or does he indulge in those luxuries simply while on the road?

A prominent business man and Chairman of the Democratic Central committee at Cleveland, Ohio, was in this city last week. He said that everything was looking particularly bright for the Democrats in that State. Hoadly carried the State by 12,000 majority two years ago. And he thinks he will have at least 20,000 this time. 'The Democracy,' he says, 'is united and harmonious. They appreciate the importance of success, and the people see, since Sherman's bad freak at Mount Gilead, that the Republicans have next to nothing to stand on except the bloody shirt issue. This has become tiresome and a large number of Republicans, who are disgusted with their party, but who do not exactly wish to vote the Democratic ticket, will vote for prohibition.'

The return of the President to Washington will be the signal for an exodus from the watering places. It is expected that all the members of the Cabinet will be in the city before the end of the week. Secretary Whitney is expected at the Navy department today. Secretary Manning has returned to the Treasury department and is at work. Nobody knows where Secretary Lamar is, or if he does know, he will not tell. He stole away last week and it is supposed that he is enjoying a brief rest within easy reach of the Cabinet table. Postmaster General Vilas has telegraphed that he is on his way East. Atty. General Garland has left his farm and log cabin in Arkansas, and is on his way to Washington. Secretary Bayard has not been absent except on Sundays.

What an Irish Parliament Would Be.

It may seem at first sight hard to understand why London journals should profess so much amazement and indignation at the formal announcement of the Irish Nationalist purpose which Mr. Parnell made at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Dublin on Monday. In and out of Parliament he has declared with increasing clearness and determination that the Home Rulers would be satisfied with nothing short of a revival of Grattan's Parliament, meaning by that term, of course, not the Irish Legislature of 1782 as it actually was during the brief period its existence, but as it would have been with all its ample powers of self-improvement called into energetic action. To no man in England or this country acquainted with the latent capabilities of this remarkable assembly should there be any matter for surprise in the Parnellite demand that Ireland shall be permitted to enjoy that large measure of self-government whose counterpart we see in the Candian Dominion.

No one needs to be told that Grattan's Parliament represented at the outset nothing but the Anglican Establishment in Ireland, or, in other words, the fraction of a fraction of Ireland's population. Conceived as an index of Irish hope and feeling, it was the merest shadow of a shade. But though it found the mass of Irishmen in this helpless situation, it did not leave them there. Subject only, like the British Parliament, to the acquiescence of the Crown, it had absolute power over the Irish franchise, and it might revolutionize its own defective Constitution. Nor did these powers long remain unexercised. So overwhelming was the pressure of disfranchised opinion that even during its short life this Anglican assembly found itself compelled to share the suffrage not only with Presbyterians, but Catholics—an innovation which would swiftly and inevitably bring every species of reform. This was as plain to Englishmen as Irishmen, and hence it was that Grattan's Parliament was strangled by the Act of Union.

But if the stifled Legislature should now be recalled to life, it would probably begin, as it began in 1782, by accepting the electoral conditions which already attain in Ireland. Inasmuch as the Home Rulers would be reasonably certain of controlling four-fifths of the seats at the first session, they could proceed to modify the franchise as they pleased. With no obstruction to be dreaded, then, on the score of unfair representation, the sole questions of the moment to the new law makers would point to the scope and variety of the functions lodged in them. They would not need to go beyond the elastic and almost unlimited authority of Grattan's Parliament. That assembly had exclusive control of all matters relating to the tenure of land; it was the absolute mistress of the police and of the national system of education. It controlled taxation and could levy duties both for revenue and for the encouragement of Irish manufactures. And it could determine what part of the expenditure incurred for imperial purposes should be defrayed by Ireland. It would not like to see such a Parliament as this convoked once more at Dublin. They never did like it, and there are now some grounds for expecting much less acceptable than it seemed a century ago. But just this, and nothing else, is what Mr. Parnell means to have; and, as for several years past he has made no secret of his aim, why, it may be asked, should its renewed avowal at this juncture provoke such an outburst of indignation? Because hitherto the affirmations of Mr. Parnell have produced no more effect on the minds of English politicians than would the threat of a lawsuit by persons notoriously destitute of the means of meeting the cost of litigation. Because for the first time since the Act of Union four-fifths of Ireland's members are certain to work together, and will, as it is feared, be thus enabled to extort, by the menace of arresting the whole machinery of the Government, any concession, no matter how subversive and exorbitant. Moreover, it has been before supposed that Mr. Parnell was appealing for much more than he really expected to obtain, and that he could at any time be pacified with some partial improvements in county administration, and by transferring most of the Viceregal functions to a Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. Parnell's speech at Dublin has dismayed the London newspapers, not only because it revealed his consciousness of the ability to subject a British Government to pressure that will probably prove irrisistible, but also because it has convinced them that he means precisely what he says when he calls for Grattan's Parliament.—*N. Y. Sun*

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Hunt's Remedy is valuable and its benefits are permanent. Cured me of kidney disease. SULLIVAN FENNER, Providence, R. I.

—Samuel Wilson, while umpiring a game of ball at Danville, Ga., on Wednesday was run into by one of the players and so severely injured that he died the same night.

—Ayer's Ague cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induce liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure, or money refunded.

—During the past week over 6,000,000 gallons of petroleum have been shipped from the port of Philadelphia to foreign countries. This makes over 100,000,000 gallons of petroleum shipped from that port since the first of the quarter, against 54,000,000 up to this time last year.

—A horrible accident occurred at Gastonville, between Washington, Pa., and Pittsburg, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, late Thursday night. A flagman whose name is given as Malnee, and who resided at Newark, O., had fallen asleep upon the tracks, and a passenger train coming along ran over him, cutting his body horribly. He was killed instantly.

—John Roberts, a farmer living near Pamyra, Lebanon county, was fatally injured while threshing grain in his barn on Monday. The threshing machine, which was operated by steam, was going at a high rate of speed, when a wheel burst and struck Roberts in the abdomen, also breaking an arm and leg. He was discovered by his son shortly afterward in a dying condition.

—The Mount Penn Stove works, of Reading, Pa., have increased the wages of molders 10 per cent. to go into effect on Monday next. McIlvain's boiler-plate mill, which has been running on single turn since last November, will start double turn next Monday. Large orders have been received. There is renewed activity in most of the iron industries of Reading, and the signs are propitious for a good fall trade.

—James T. McIntosh, aged 23, shot and fatally wounded his mother on Wednesday morning at the family residence on Pine Creek, five miles east of Pittsburg. His mother had requested him to shoot a cat, and as he fired she stepped directly in front of the animal, the bullet burying itself in her brain. The unfortunate woman still lived at noon, but cannot recover. The son was crazed by grief and tried to kill himself.

—While Clayton Klink, aged 19, a resident of Union township, Lebanon county, was hunting on the mountain, one week ago, he fell into a deserted mine, 130 feet deep, horribly crushing both feet and sustaining other serious injuries. He was unconscious when found, and almost dead, having lain in torture at the bottom of the cold, damp mine, with nothing to eat, for several days. If his life can be saved it is probably that both legs will have to be amputated.

—Early on Sunday morning a well dressed and handsome woman was found in Central Park, New York, bleeding from a pistol shot wound in the right side. A revolver with which she had shot herself was found at her feet. She was removed to the Presbyterian hospital where she stated that her name was Mary Berg, 25 years old and a native of Alsace. She said she had recently come from Chicago and that the reason she shot herself was because she was tired of living. She is believed to be unmarried. Late in the evening her condition was reported to be serious, although the doctors thing she will recover.

—Abram Newman, a Williamsport merchant, committed suicide on Monday night. Newman went to his place of business on Monday night, drove a staple into the ceiling, and, standing upon a stool, attached a rope to the staple, placed the rope around his neck, and then, displacing the stool, ended his life by strangulation. The unfortunate man was 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. It is thought by many that he contemplated suicide for some time, and writing he left behind shows clearly that he was laboring under a fit of jealously when he committed the rash act.

—Oscar Parry, 11 years old, committed suicide on Sunday morning at Philadelphia by shooting himself at his home at Sixth and Green streets. The boy stood in front of a looking glass and guiding his arm by the reflection in the glass shot himself in the head. He had just finished reading a sensational story and it is believed the story had affected his mind. The boy's father is connected with a Connecticut insurance company and was recently transferred from Hartford to the Philadelphia office and a week ago brought Oscar and another son here with him. The body will be taken to-morrow to Hartford, where the boy's mother still resides.

—October 1 New York will touch off 275,000 pounds of dynamite in "Hell Gate."

—Fire has not left the hearthstone of one Georgia farmer since it was kindled there with flint and steel in 1842. No such things as matches are known in that house.

—A single steamer arrived at San Francisco the last week in August that had upward of 100,000 seal skins, valued at $1,000,000.

—Early Wednesday morning two freight trains came into collision at Holmesburg Junction. The accident was caused by a broken frog. The engine and twenty-one cars left the track. A colored boy named Brown, who was stealing a ride, was fatally injured. Brown had two companions whose names could not be learned with him at the time the train was wrecked. They have not been heard from since, and it is thought that they are buried beneath the wreck.

—As a gang of fourteen miners were coming out of the Alta Colliery, at Branchdale, on Wednesday morning, a tremendous explosion of gas occurred. John Linn, aged seventeen, was instantly killed, and thirteen others more or less burned and mangled, some fatally.

—Ex State Treasurer Silas M. Bailey was plaintiff on Thursday in a suit before arbitrators in Bradford to recover $70,000 deposited by him in the defunct Exchange Bank, of that city, which failed without any assets two years ago. The arbitrators decided that Mr. Bailey could not recover from the bondsmen of Huff & Ege, proprietors of the bank. The State, therefore, looks to Bailey and his bondsmen for the money.

Very Remarkable Recovery.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two bottles of of Electric Bitters and is so much improved that she is now able to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only 50 cents a bottle at E. James'.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Consumptives and all who suffer from any affection of the throat and lungs can find a certain cure in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Thousands of permanent cures attest the truth of this statement. No medicine can show such a record of wonderful cures. Thousands of once hopeless sufferers now gratefully proclaim they owe their lives to this New discovery. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Large size, $1.

Take all in all.

—*Take* all the Kidneys and Liver *Medicines*:
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revives*.
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.

In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*,

—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them,
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined*. Fail !!!!
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND Ddruggists RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for **Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for **Diseases peculiar to Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the **Kidneys.** When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for Irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent **diseases,** will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER FOR THE CURE OF

ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD. CURES ULCERS, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, DEBILITY, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SORE EYES, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL DISEASES, AND IN SHORT, IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. TRY IT, AND BE CONVINCED. IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE PREPARATION, COMPOUNDED FROM THE FINEST ROOTS, HERBS AND LEAVES, WHICH NATURE HAS PROFICIENTLY PROVIDED FOR THE HEALTH OF MAN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, EVERYWHERE.

SELLERS & BLAIR, PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, CURE SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, SICK-NESS, BILIOUSNESS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS PER BOX. SELLERS' SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for malarial fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR,

A Purely Vegetable Medicine.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO. Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists

1794. 1883.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

T. W. DICK,

AGENT FOR THE

OLD HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

COMMENCED BUSINESS

1794.

Ebensburg, July 31, 1882.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited to my large stock of

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Parlor and Chamber Suits,
WARDROBES, SIDEBOARDS,
Centre, Extension and Breakfast Tables,
CHAIRS, CUPBOARDS, SINKS,
BED SPRING MATTRESSES,

and in fact nearly everything pertaining to the Furniture business. Also, any goods in that line manufactured in the United States sold at the lowest catalogue prices.

Upholstering, Repairing and Painting

of all kind of Furniture, Chairs, Lounges, &c., promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Ware room on High street, opposite the Congregational church. Please call and examine goods whether you wish to purchase or not.

E. B. CRESSWELL.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1884.-1y.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

"PEARL TOP" LAMP CHIMNEY

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by

GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.

Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

EVERY ONE Who Owns a WAGON Wants A EUREKA FOLDING CANOPY TOP. Folds up like an umbrella. Weighs less than 12 lbs. Can be taken off or put on in 3 minutes. Made to slant to sit business wagons, livestock wagons and buggies. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. State where you saw this. P. G. REEDS & CO., Patentees and Manufrs. Sandy Hook, Conn.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 11, 1885.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Oysters!

—For fine peaches go to the Sugar Bowl.

—It is said that fish brine will destroy Canada thistles.

—Dr. John Christy, of Altoona, was in town a few hours on Tuesday.

—For the best flour in town go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Our farmers are now busy doing their fall plowing.

—Mr. Henry Mellon was appointed postmaster at Chest Springs on Monday last.

—For the best canned goods and freshest groceries go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Farmers have commenced raising their potatoes and they report a plentiful crop.

—Mr. Julius Weil, of Hollidaysburg, paid a business visit to our town on Wednesday.

—A colored campmeeting is in progress at Kittanning Point. It will last until the 14th inst.

—On Wednesday Mr. R. H. McCormick was appointed postmaster at Grant, Indiana county.

—The Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail mill will start up to day, after being idle for some time.

—One day last week Mrs. James Kearney, of Altoona, had her leg broken by being kicked by a cow.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants 1,000 bushels of good oats, for which he will allow the highest trade prices.

—Postmaster Fitzharris, of Gallitzin, after being laid up for several weeks with typhoid fever is able to be about again.

—Hunt's Remedy cures speedily bilious headache, costiveness, dyspepsia, strengthens the stomach and purifies the blood.

—Dealers in coal will be interested in and should read the advertisement of the County Commissioners in another column.

—Mr. Henry Abel, of Elder township, who lost his barn recently by fire is replacing it by a new and commodious structure.

—People who advertise only once in three months forget that most folks cannot remember anything longer than about thirty days.

—Mr. John H. Clark, of Cresson, performed the duties of foreman of the Grand Jury very satisfactory to all parties interested.

—The crew of the freight train that caused the wreck near Conemaugh on Sunday last have been suspended, pending the investigation.

—The time is not far distant when it will be in order for neighborly house wives to pass their opinion on their neighbor's apple butter.

—Parties wishing to invest money in safe securities will do well to read the advertisement of "Bonds for sale," to be found in another column.

—After the first of next month you cannot get married without first calling on Register Brown and taking out a licence for which you must pay 50 cts.

—The festival for the benefit of the Congregational church, held at Armory Hall the beginning of the week, was well attended and a financial success.

—The banns of matrmony between Mr. Gorman Glass and Miss Sadie O'Neill were published in St. Michael's Catholic church, Loretto, on Sunday last.

—Five farmers of Cherryhill township, Indiana county, were recently hauled up before a justice of the peace for allowing Canada thistles to grow upon their land.

—Judge Johnston went to Hollidaysburg last week to hear an argument in a case pending in Blair county, but the hearing was continued until the 29th of this month.

—We advise our readers who may be looking for investments to read the advertisement of Lebold, Fisher & Co., now appearing in our columns. It is a reliable house.

—Mr. Daniel Burk, of Gallitzin, has sold out his hotel to Mr. Joseph F. Durbin, of Loretto, who will be pleased to wait upon all his old friends when they visit that prosperous and thriving town.

—Samuel Bates was again arrested on Wednesday evening for obtaining goods under false pretence at the suit of Marshall, Kennedy & Co., of Pittsburg. Being unable to furnish the necessary bail, Samuel was retired to the county jail.

—Jacob Owens, of Johnstown, on Tuesday last gave his wife, who is about twice his age such a beating that her recovery is doubtful. And yet there are people who think that the whipping post might hurt the fine sensibilities of men like Jacob.

—Mr. Harry Pruner bought out Mr. Joseph F. Durbin, proprietor of the Loretto Hotel at Loretto, on Tuesday last and took possession the next day, and will in the future cater to the wants of the travelling public at that old and well-known stand.

—Lancaster county must be the paradise of ground hogs. The *New Era* of that county says that W. G. Hackett, of Colerain township, has shot ninety-two of animals this season with his rifle, and on one day he shot ten in two hours.

—By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. The medicine purges out the corruptions which pollute the blood and cause disease.

—While engaged in threshing in the barn of Peter Whitehead, in Westmoreland county on Wednesday morning, Jacob Buzzard fell from the mow, alighting on his head. His skull was crushed and death ensued in five minutes! Mr. Buzzard was an old man, and owned the farm adjoining that of Mr. Whitehead's.

—A light red cow, medium size, with right horn turned down over her eyes, strayed from the residence of her owner, Mr. Samuel Becher, in Gallitzin about three weeks ago. Any person knowing her whereabouts will confer a favor upon him by letting him know where she can be found.

—Miss Amelia Foster, formerly of Ebensburg, and William H. Stevens, of Erie, were joined together in the holy bonds of matrimony, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. C. Foster, of the Laird House, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Moorehead, of the First Presbyterian church of Greensburg, officiating.

—On Monday and Tuesday of this week quite a large crowd of people were in attendance at court and the crowd was also swelled by the great number of people who came to visit John Owens' store on High street, where they could purchase dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at the very lowest prices.

—James B. Sanson, of the Indiana *Democrat*, died at his residence in Indiana on Thursday of last week, aged 59 years. He was born near Stoyestown, in Somerset county and learned the printing business in the office of the Bedford *Gazette*. He published the Fulton *Democrat* at McConnellsburg for several years before the war, and in 1862 started the *Democrat* at Indiana.

—Mrs. M. Snoemaker desires to call the attention of the public to the fact that she will offer at public sale on Thursday, September 24th, inst., at her store opposite the Blair House her entire stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, notions, canned goods, groceries, lamps and chimneys, 2 show cases, 1 small stove, 2 tables and many other articles. Sale to commence at one o'clock.

—On Wednesday of last week a man named Thomas Dalton, aged about twenty-seven years, who was tramping his way to Pittsburg and, who, laid down to sleep across the track which runs on top of the coke ovens of Gallitzin, was run over and had one leg so badly crushed that the physician called to attend him found it necessary to amputate it. As he had no money and no friends he was taken to the almshouse.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., has decided to close out and settle up his present business at that place, therefore, he will sell his present large stock of dry goods at greatly reduced prices, ten to twenty per cent. less than former prices for cash or good marketable produce. All old accounts must be settled up on or before November 1st, 1885, after that date his books will be placed in proper hands for immediate collection.

—H. Clay Lashley, ex-Sheriff of Bedford county, and proprietor of the La Palace hotel, at Everett, has been arrested and held to bail on the charge of passing counterfeit money. He admits that he did pass a bogus $20 bill to Samuel Herman, but in addition to this several other notes of like denomination can be traced to him. His case will be heard before the U. S. Commissioner at Bedford, on the 12th inst.

—Pension Commissioner Black has just decided in two cases of pensioners who had arms amputated below but near the shoulder joint that they were entitled, under the act of March 3, 1885, to pensions of $37.50 per month. The decision covers, it is believed, all cases of amputation near the elbow, knee or hip joint where the cut is near as to render the remaining bone useless, the language of the law being identical and the principal involved being the same.

—A strange and fatal accident occurred at the Porter House, Williamsport, on Friday morning. James Walbert, a well known character and employe of the house, climbed up on a ladder and fell, striking an iron tack hammer on the floor. The claw of the hammer glanced upwards and penetrated Walbert's body under the right armpit. He was literally stabbed to death with the hammer. Death was almost instantaneous, the hammer having severed the axillary artery and axillary vein.

—New Process flour has got to be all the go and in order to keep up with the times, Mr. Samuel O'Hara, of Munster township, has just finished putting into his mill the latest improved machinery, and now has one of the most complete and best equipped mills to be found in the State. He is now turning out flour from his new mill that cannot be surpassed. If you wish to have good bread, order a sack of his flour and our word for it you will find it elegant. We have tried it and know whereof we speak.

—On Tuesday evening as Rev. Father Edwin, of Carrolltown, who had been at Mr. Joseph Bearers' residence, in Carroll township, was starting home the horse became unmanagable and ran away, knocking down J. C. Bearer, who had hold of the bridle, injuring him about the head, but not seriously. The strain on the bridle broke the bit, leaving the horse free to pursue his mad career. Fortunately Rev. Edwin escaped from the buggy by jumping out along the road. The horse ran about two miles before being captured. The buggy was somewhat injured.

—Daniel Horne, father of Hon. Nathanial Horne, of Johnstown, died at his home in Bedford county last Monday, aged 93 years. The deceased was born in Bedford county and was one of its most prominent citizens. Thirty years ago he quit work as a farmer, and afterward lived comfortably on the profits of his early labors. His wife died twenty years ago. Two sons, Henry and George, live on farms in Bedford county. Mrs. Forster and Mrs. Rev. Bergstresser, also of Bedford county, are his surviving daughters. He was a member of the Methodist church for sixty years, and was a voting Democrat for seventy-two years. He voted for President Cleveland.

—Young man, if you put off getting married until after the first of next month, Register Brown will require you to answer the following questions satisfactory before he issues the necessary license: 1. Full name of man. 2. Full name of woman. 3. Relationship of the parties, either by blood or marriage. 4. Age of man. 5. Age of woman. 6. Residence of the man. 7. Residence of the woman. 8. Parents name—man. 9. Parents name—woman. 10. Guardian's name—man. 11. Guardian's name—woman. 12. Consent of parents or guardian. 13. Date of death of man's former wife, if any. 14. Date of death of woman's former husband, if any. 15. Date of divorce of man at any time. 16. Date of divorce of woman at any time. 16. Color of parties. 18. Occupation of man. 19. Occupation of woman.

—On Sunday morning about 6 o'clock the Chicago & Cincinnati express ran into an extra freight train a short distance East of Conemaugh, badly wrecking the caboose and several other cars. The locomotive of the Chicago & Cincinnati express was considerably damaged, but kept the track and none of the cars attached to it were broken and the passengers were ignorant of their narrow escape until it was all over. The engineer, Mr. William Burbank and the fireman, Philip N. Hicks, both residents of Altoona, jumped after applying the air brakes and escaped without being seriously hurt. The accident was occasioned by the crew of the extra freight train mistaking the last section of the Oyster express for the Chicago & Cincinnati and pulled out on the main track, thinking that the Chicago & Cincinnati had passed.

—The State Sunday School convention of Pennsylvania is to meet at Sunbury, commencing Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, and continuing through Wednesday and Thursday. An attractive programme is being arranged. Eminent Sunday School workers will take part in the proceedings, and a feast of good things may be expected. Each county is entitled to ten delegates, and cities of twenty thousand population to three additional delegates. Arrangements have been made for a reduction of fare over all railroads centering at Sunbury, to all persons attending the convention. For particulars regarding railroads, address Mr. Jacob Shipman, Sunbury. Pennsylvania now ranks a Banner State, all the countries being organized auxilliary to the State and International work. A large delegation may be expected, and the approaching convention will doubtless be of rare interest. Delegates are requested to address Mr. G. W. Deppen, Sunbury, in regard to entertainment, prior to Oct. 10th.

A Common Sense Idea

Farmers and other out door workers, have long suffered from the too rapid wearing out of the soles of their Rubber Boots. Dirt and gravel, when wet, offer the best possible tools for cutting and grinding away the rubber sole, and to this destructive agency Rubber Boots are continually exposed, from the very nature of their uses. Some two years ago, however, the CANDEE RUBBER CO., of New Haven, Conn, hit upon the idea of making their boot soles *double thick* in that part which undergoes the greatest amount of wear. By their invention the extra rubber is added on the ball just where it is needed, and no where else. So that while the boot is increased one hundred fold in durability, the weight is but very slightly increased. This improvement, known as the Double Thick Ball, is advertised in our columns by Messrs. H. CHILDS & CO., of Pittsburg, the "Candee" Co.'s Distributing Agents, and those of our readers who are interested in the matter can investigate for themselves by examining the goods on sale at those of our stores which deal in Rubber Boots.

A Cyclone's Awful Work in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 8.—A terrible cyclone struck Washington Court House, a city of 4,000 inhabitants, 57 miles south of here, at 8 o'clock this evening, and almost literally swept it from the earth. It came from the northwest and broke upon the town very suddenly, carrying everything before it. The tornado whirled up Court street, the main business thoroughfare of the town, and ruined almost every business block on it—at least forty or fifty in all.

Hardly a private residence in town escaped. Fully three hundred buildings went down. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches all suffered the common fate.

The Ohio Southern, Panhandle, Narrow Guage and Midland railroad depots were

BLOWN TO SMITHEREENS

and every building in the vicinity was carried away, making ingress and egress almost impossible, as every wire within a circle of two miles is down.

It is utterly impossible to get accurate details of this catastrophe. The only reports that can be gotten are through an enterprising telegraph operator, who tapped a wire two miles west of town, and is sitting in a heavy rain storm to work his instrument.

The panic stricken populace were taken unawares, and fled from the tumbling buildings in every direction through the murky darkness; mad frenzy seemed to have seized them, and they hurried hither and thither in their wild distraction, little knowing whither they were fleeing.

After the whirlwind, which lasted about ten minutes, a heavy rainfall set in, which still continues unabated at this writing. As soon as a few of the cooler heads recovered their senses searching parties were organized and the sad work of

LOOKING FOR THE DEAD

began. So far fifteen bodies have been recovered from the debris of the various ruined buildings, and the dreary work is just beginning to get under way. It expected that as many more bodies will be recovered before morning. The glimmering of the lanterns procured at farm houses in the vicinity and from the few houses left standing is the only light they have to work with.

SAD ACCIDENT.—One of the saddest accidents that we have been called upon to relate happened in this place on Friday last, by which Orton Davis, a bright young son of Mr. R. R. Davis, of the East ward lost his life. Mr. Harry Price was driving into town with his wagon on which he had a box containing some sheep, and Orton Davis was sitting on the wagon with him using the box for a seat. When opposite the old shuck shop at the East end of town, Orton, whose foot was resting on a step on the wagon box, in some manner slipped and fell between the wagon bed and the wheels with his left leg through the spokes. He uttered a cry of alarm as he fell, which frightened the horse and in an instant and, before Mr. Price could check him the horse had made several bounds, breaking the boys' leg, tearing the muscles and tendons in a shocking manner, the bones protruding through the flesh. The little fellow was hastily extricated from the wheels and taken to his home, where he bore his sufferings heroicly and received all that medical skill and tender nursing could do to alleviate his sufferings, but on Sunday morning his gentle spirit took its flight to a better world. Words cannot picture the anguish of his grief stricken parents and brothers and sisters, who were so suddenly stricken and, who, have the sympathies of the entire community in his sad and untimely taking off. Orton Davis was between 10 and 11 years of age and his remains were buried at Lloyd's cemetery on Monday afternoon.

Reade Township Items.

Samuel J. Bowman, of Philadelphia, is sojourning in our midst.

The Great Bend Coal company are running their mine full time, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Potatoes and apples are selling for fifty cents per bushel in our markets.

Lighning struck the house occupied by John Reffner during a storm last week.

Master Carey Purdy had the misfortune to cut his foot very bad recently, he severed an artery.

Mr. Peter Miller had another call from midnight visitors last week, they supped on butter and cream as usual.

Died, at her residence, near Glasgow, on Sunday, September 6, 1885, Mrs. Jane Glass, aged about 17 years.

The following teachers have been employed to teach our schools, commencing October 19 and to continue for a term of five months: Fallen Timber, Mr. Hoover, No. 1; Mr. Ash, No. 2; Mr. Davis; Glasgow, Mr. Williams; Hommers, Miss Gwin; Mountain Dale, Mr. Spencer; New Germany, Mr. Hollen; Lloydsville, Mr. Fahler.

The Art of Getting Vigorous

Is comprised in one very simple piece of advice, improve digestion. No elaborate system of dietetics is needed. If you lack vigor, use systematically that pleasant promoter of it, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you take this hint, and do not commit any excesses, there is no reason why you should not gain in strength, appetite and weight. Hosts of whilom invalids are to-day building a foundation for years of vigorous health with this sound and thorough renovator of a dilapidated physique and failing energy. Dyspepsia is eradicated by it, and the constitution fortified against disorders to which, if it were exposed, it must surely succumb —notably malarial fever. Rheumatism, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, nervousness, and their various symptoms, disappear when it is used with persistency, not abandoned after a brief and irregular trial.

Tonic, Alterative and Cathartic.

Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is not unpleasant to the taste. It is the medicine generally used in the South to arouse the torpid liver to healthy action. It cures malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation and piles. The action of the Regulator is free from nausea or gripping. It is most effective in starting the secretions of the liver, causing the bile to act as a cathartic. When there is an excess of bile in the stomach, the Regulator is an active purge; after the removal of the pile, it will regulate the bowels and impart vigor and health to the whole system.

Interesting to Both Sexes.

Any man or woman making less than $40 weekly should try our easy money-making business. We want agents for our celebrated Madame Dean Spinal Supporting Corsets; also, our Spinal Supporter, Shoulder Brace, and Abdominal Protector Combined (for Men and Boys). No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 monthly. Our Agents report four to twenty sales daily. $3 outfit free. Send at once for full particulars. State sex. LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, N. Y.

"Dozens of letters a day pour in upon Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., from people who have been benefitted by using his popular preparation called Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy.' And they often illustrate what this remarkable medicine accomplishes in some new and hitherto untried field of operation. Not infrequently patients come long distances to grasp the Doctor by [illegible] express their gratitude for deliverance from pain.

Times.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday last Court met with Honorable R. L. Johnston, president Judge and Honorables John Flanagan and Joseph Masters, associate judges on the bench.

G. W. Pringle was appointed constable to attend upon the grand jury.

James Myers and John A. Troxell were appointed constables to attend upon the traverse jurors.

The third Monday in October was fixed upon for holding the next Argument court.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Kirsch—surety of the peace. After hearing defendant directed to enter into recognizance in sum of $100 to keep the peace towards Anthony Neisel for period of one year.

Com. vs. Hannah Hopkins—surety of the peace. Case heard and defendant remanded to jail.

Com. vs. John Hugentobler—surety of the peace and desertion. Case heard and dismissed, each party to pay their own witness.

Com. vs. Andrew Mulberon—embezzlement. Jury find the defendent guilty in three cases and in 10 other cases against the same defendent for the same offence, the district attorney on leave of Court entered a Nolle pros.

Com. vs. James Smith, Thomas Melligan, Thomas Fitzpatrick and William Cochran—malicious mischief. Jury find defendants not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Kirschner—fornix et cet. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentence deferred to Argument Court.

Com. vs. William F. Cooke—embezzlement. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. Peter Quinn and Michael Griffin—riot. Jury find the defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for 4 months.

Com. vs. Peter Quinn—carrying concealed weapons. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in county jail for one month.

Com. vs. Frank Hauke—indictment larceny. Jury find the defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. Charles Arnold—assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Not a true bill and the county pay the costs.

Com. vs. Michael Nary—assault and battery. Not a true bill and the county pay the costs.

Com. vs. Polo Polastro—assault and battery with intent to commit rape. Not a true bill and the prosecutor, C. Monteverde pay the costs.

Com. vs. Andrew Bradley—larceny. Not a true bill.

Same vs. same—larceny. Not a true bill.

Com. vs. Joseph Nightbauer—1st count, larceny; 2nd count, receiving stolen goods. Jury find defendant not guilty as to 1st count and guilty as to 2nd count.

Com. vs. Annie Patton—open lewdness. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. Mary Coburn—open lewdness. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. Mary Allen—open lewdness. Jury find defendant guilty.

Com. vs. Harriet Faloon—keeping bawdy house, two indictments. Jury find defendant guilty on both indictments

Sheriff's Sales.

The following sales of real estate were made by the sherriff at the Court House, on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M.:

The interest of Elizabeth C. Brady and Ellen Parrish in a lot in Gallitzin. Sold to Anthony Sanker for $700.

The interest of Charles Gauntner in a tract of seventy-one acres in White township. Sold to A. V. Barker for $780.

The interest of Wm. L. Shinefelt in a lot in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Sold to David M. Loudon for $40.

The sale of the interest of Michael Brickner in a lot in Gallitzin was adjourned to September 14th, at 1 o'clock P. M., and the interest of Francis N. Burk, in two lots in Gallitzin to October 5th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The other sales advertised to take place were not made, either because the execution had been stayed or the case settled.

Attention, Railroad Men.

"I sufferd for more than a year with indigestion. I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb chill followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons Liver Regulator, and am thoroughly satisfied that it is all that it is recommended for indigestion and bilious complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. Many of my friends speak of it and they all agree that it possesses all the virtues you claim for it.

A. H. HIGHTOWER, Cond'r C. R. R., Ga.

Hay Fever.

I have been a great sufferer from hay fever for fifteen years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm, and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after the first application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known.—Duhamel Clark, Farmer, Lee, Mass. Price fifty cents.

HYMENEAL.

—PRUNER—LITTLE.—Married, at Loretto, on Tuesday, September 8, 1885, by the Rev. E. A. Bush, Mr. Harry Pruner, of Ebensburg to Miss Mary Little, of Allegheny township.

RUDOLF—McATEER.—Married, at St. Mary's church, Loretto, on Tuesday, September 8th, 1885, by the Rev. E. A. Bush, Mr. Henry Rudolf to Miss Tillie McAteer, both of Loretto.

HOOVER—BEARER.—Married, at the Catholic church in Carrolltown, on Tuesday, September 8th, 1885, by the Rev. Father Max, Mr. James Hoover to Miss Maggie Bearer, both of Carroll township.

OBITUARY.

PUGH.—Died, in Ebensburg, on Friday, September 4, 1885, Larooka, daughter of Daniel Pugh, aged about 3 years.

BURKHART.—Died, at his residence in Jackson township, on Sunday, September 5, 1885, Mr. Joseph Burkhart, aged about 83 years.

WHARTON.—Died, at her home in Clearfield township, on Wednesday, September 2nd, 1885, Mrs. Margaret Wharton, wife of James Wharton, aged about 35 years.

GRIFFIN.—died, at his residence in Munster township, on Thursday, September 2rd, 1885, Mr. Hugh Griffin, aged about 72 years.

The deceased was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young man, and for a time worked in Cumberland, Maryland, after which he removed to this county. He bought the farm on which he died in 1849 and from that time on resided on the same place, which he continued to improve, and at the time of his death was in comfortable and independent circumstances. He was an industrious, honest and upright man, and by his death his neighborhood loses one of her best citizens. He leaves a wife and several children, all of whom are grown up to mourn his loss. He was a member of the Catholic church and his remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery, Loretto on Saturday last. Peace to his ashes.

FARM LOANS

7 and 8 per cent. secured by FIRST MORTAGES. Interest to Investors safe as GOVERNMENT BONDS. Interest Payable Semi-Annually, at office or bank of mortgagee. 12 years' experience, and Never Lost a Dollar for any customer. Best of references given as to ability, integrity and financial standing. Write us for circulars and pamphlets. LEBOLD, Abilene, Kan.

Happy Children.

How to Make Them So—Keep Them in Health and They Will Take Care of the Rest.

The joy of every well-regulated household comes chiefly from the children. Thousands of affectionate parents do not take care of their children. Through ignorance more than culpable neglect they suffer them to fall sick and die, when knowledge might have saved them to love and home. Dr. David Kennedy offers his "Favorite Remedy" as emphatically a medicine for his children—gentle in its action, containing *no harmful ingredients whatever*, going straight to the Blood, which, when impure, is the seat and source of disease. "*Favorite Remedy*" is the friend of childhood and should be found in every nursery in the land. Keep it in your house for your children's sake, as well as for your own. Try it and you will be glad you saw this article. Make no mistakes. The medicine is "*Favorite Remedy*" and the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. One dollar a bottle.

Good Words for a Good Thing.—Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" is exactly what it claims to be and deserves the praises that are showered upon it by all who have used it. Mr. Israel H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., says: "My little daughter was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot; Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' cured her. This was two years ago."

We are not in the Habit of Puffing any sort of patent medicines in our columns, but we happen to know Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., and can personally testify to the excellence of the medicine which the Doctor calls "Favorite Remedy." And if a word of ours will persuade anybody to use it and thus find relief from suffering no professional etiquette shall hinder us from saying that word. For diseases of the blood, kidneys and bowels it has no equal. We would not be without it for five times the dollar that it costs.—*Daily Times, Troy, N. Y.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination of Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary elections.

JOSEPH A. GRAY.

Carrolltown, May 6, 1885

FOR SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN W. WONDERS.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

JOHN FERGUSON,

Blacklick Twp., June 11, 1885.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. JOHN LETZINGER.

Clearfield township, July 24, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor House Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. JOSEPH CRISTE.

Washington twp., Aug. 7th, '85.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election. JOHN McGRABAUGH.

Croyle township, Aug. 14, '85.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

E. J. BLOUGH,

Scalp Level, Pa.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, Cambria county, on or about the 1st of July last, a red cow with small white spot in forehead and some white on the belly, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JAMES GROVE.

3t Clearfield twp., Sept. 11th, '85.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John T. Cooney, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John T. Cooney, deceased, late of Washington township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL BRACKEN,

July 17, '85.-6t. Administrator.

BONDS FOR SALE!

The Borough of Ebensburg offers for sale 40 bonds of the denomination of $100, payable in 30 years or at any time, sooner at the option of the borough with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free from all taxation. A tax has already been laid for the purpose of redeeming bonds. Applications will be received at the Burgess office until Saturday, September 19th, at 7 o'clock P. M.

F. H. BARKER,

Burgess.

Ebensburg, Sept. 11, '85.—2t.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having purchased two two-years old Black mares from Silas M. Douglass, have left the same on my farm in Clearfield township, Route 36 at the T. Trexler farm, with my tenant, John Weakland, during my pleasure. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with the same.

WM. LITZINGER,

Loretto, Aug. 24th, '85.-3t.

STRAY HEIFFERS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber about the 1st of July last two heiffers. The one is a dark red in color and was killed on the railroad. The other is a roan color, both ears cut off and a hole in the right one, and still remains with the undersigned. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN SCHROTH.

Wilmore, Sept. 4th, '85.-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE!

Estate of John Dougherty, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Dougherty, deceased, late of Ebensburg Borough, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZA JANE MURPHY,

Sept. 4th, 1885.-6t Executrix.

An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of **Bronchial** and **Pulmonary Affections** is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

"CANDEE" Rubber BOOTS WITH DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Ordinary Rubber Boots always wear out first on the ball. The CANDEE Boots are *double thick* on the ball, and give

DOUBLE WEAR,

Most economical Rubber Boot in the market. Lasts longer than any other boot and the

PRICE NO HIGHER.

Call and examine the goods.

FOR SALE BY

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.

A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any [illegible]

REMOVAL!

—)o(—

Alfred E. Goetz,

—)o(—

Altoon's Leading Merchant Tailor, Has Removed to Much Larger and More Commodious Quarters.

—)o(—

TWO SQUARES ABOVE HIS

[—old stand to—]

No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue,

—)o(—

Where His Fall and Winter Stock is Now Ready for Inspection. For Fashionable Fabric, a Beautiful Fit and Good Workmanship, go to GOETZ, the Tailor,

—)o(—

11th Avenue, Near 16th St., ALTOONA, PA.

Larry Institute AND Union Business College

S. W. Corner Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. WM. A. HERRON. J. P. ANDREWS,
Pres. of Board of Trustees. Sec'y of Board.

The Largest, Most Thorough, Practical and Successful Commercial College & English Training School in Pennsylvania. 813 Students last year. Elegant Buildings, First-class Equipments, 27 Instructors. 15 Large Halls and Recitation Rooms, occupying an area of over 10,000 Sq. Ft.

Copies of the finest piece of Penmanship in the State mailed free with Handbook of School upon application to

HARMON D. WILLIAMS, JAS. CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M.
Business Manager. Principal.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 95 Reade St., N. Y.

ENGINES, VIBRATORS, THRESHING MACHIEES, GRAIN DRILLS, cider mills

Warranted the best. Grain drills; the celebrated Pennsylvania, the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills; the celebrated American and young American. **CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES** and **STANDARD IMPLEMENTS** generally. Send for catalogue. A. HARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York Pa.

State Normal School,

INDIANA, PA.

Will open for the new year,

Monday, September 7, 1885.

This is a thorough Professional School for teachers, presenting, also:

College Preparatory Department.
Musical Department.
Commercial Department.

To be sure of a room it should be ordered early.

For particulars or catalogue, address, 4t

L. H. DURLING, A. M., Prin.

TRIAL LIST.—Cases set down for trial on the second week of September Term, beginning on Monday, September 7th, 1885:

Shaffer vs. Pickworth.
Condron vs. Wharton.
Wentroth vs. Horne & Co. et al.
Bracken vs. Devlin.
Endler vs. Miller.
Myers vs. Wilkinson.
Mulligan vs. Litzinger.
Moore vs. Bender.
Cooperdale Boro. vs. Lower Yoder tp.
Frantz vs. Vocksnrode.
Myers Ex'rs vs. Martin.
Murphy vs. Fye.
Fiske vs. Powell.
Cunningham et al vs. Weakland et al.
Anderson vs. Dwyer.
Tonkin et al vs. Franciscus & Woods.
Milligan vs. Fisher et al.
McMillen & Waters vs. Brendlinger.
Hager vs. Griffith et al.
Heisel's Ex'rs vs. Storm.
Childs vs. Esoff & Co.
Anderson vs. Notley.
McCloskey & Adler vs. Hawksworth.
Custer vs. Custer.
McCoy vs. Watt.

Prothonotary's Office, H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Eb'g Aug. 10, 1885. Prothonotary.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas, of Cambria county, Pa., and will be offered for confirmation by said Court on the first Monday of September next. The first and partial account of Thomas D. Power, Assignee of Mrs Rose McGough. R. A. SHOEMAKER,

3t Prothonotary.

Ebensburg, August 3, 1885.

NOT DEAD YET

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE *AND TIN ROOFING,*

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 13, 1885-1f.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John M. Litzinger, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to the indebted to said estate, that payment must be paid without delay, and those having claims against the same, must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH E. LITZINGER,

July 17, '85.-6t. Administratrix.

FARM FOR SALE!

A valuable farm situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 2½ miles from Loretto, adjoining lands of Demetrius McGough, Anthony Seil and others, containing 118 acres, 60 of which are cleared and the balance having good hard wood timber. A good orchard, house and barn is on the place and it is well watered with never failing springs. For further particulars apply on the premises to

MARY & ANN FURY.

Loretto, Aug. 21, 1885—3t.

Sheep-Washing in England.

From a paper in the *Century* we quote the following: "One morning, going down to the barn, I found two of the farm laborers, Shadrac and Meshach, (known ameng their brethern as Shed and Shach) raising a huge empty barrel into a wagon. In response to my inquiry one of the men said: 'We'se a going to wash them ewes, mum.' A vision of 'them ewes' being tumbled into that barrel and scoured seemed rather peculiar; so, on an invitation from Farmer Stubble, to 'come and look on,' I followed the procession. First went the lumbering, picturesque old cart, then the sheep were driven from the fold and turned into the lane, along which they crawled until they came to the mill stream. I then found it was Shed and not the sheep that went into the barrel, which was placed in the water and lashed to the bank. The sheep were driven up on one side and guarded by several men, while the shepherd raised a great ewe in his arms and threw it head foremost into the rivulet. As it rose the watchful Shed, in the barrel, grasped it by the back and ducked it several times. Escaping from his hand the poor half-drowned creature rushed toward a cut in the bank and so escaped to dry land. This process was gone through with all the sheep. Whether it was due to their natural stupidity or the muddling effect the water on the brain many of them blundered into the stream again and tried to escape by a steep bank on the other side, then came the turn of the ruddy, cherub-like son of Shadrach, who, planted on the farther shore and armed with an iron hook on a ten foot pole, crooked the wandering sheep to land. Many of them needed assisting up the slippery cut, and very comical it was to see their weak-kneed struggles to regain the meadow. They appeared utterly unable to account for the enormous additional weight of their water-soaked wool; and as they stood huddled in the puddles from their streaming sides, the bleating lambs did not appear to know their own mothers. The following day the flock was driven into a new fold in the hillside pasture and the process of shearing commenced. All of the well washed sheep were in turn deprived of their heavy winter coats. As they left the shearer's hands it did not seem possible that these poor, lean creatures could be the round balls of wool we were accustomed to see. Every shorn lamb gazed at its clipped and unclipped sisters with a vague, solemn look, wondering what was coming next. After the ordeal they were turned into the brightest meadow on the farm, and probably soon forgot the two days break in their monotonous life of nibbling. The numerous flocks of sheep in Sussex give a charming pastoral effect to many of the delightful pictures of upland and lowland, so characteristic of Southern England."

INDIANS AS FARMERS.—Asel Kyes, who returned from Yankton Agency last night, brought with him a sample of the wheat raised by the Yankton Indians. The sample consists of a quart of No. 1. hard, which weighs sixty-two pounds to the measured bushel. Mr. Kyes says these Indians have in their bins fifteen thousand bushels of wheat. They did their own sowing, reaping, binding, stacking and threshing, and their yield is as good as that on the adjoining farms of white men. They have also large fields of stalwart corn and others products in proportion. Under Major Kinney's able management the Yanktons are becoming a community of self-sustaining farmers. Their progress is astonishing to those that knew them only a few years back as an indolent, shiftless band of Sioux. Major Kinney has infused industry among them and taught them self support and they are now about to become farmers on their own individual responsibility. They want a railroad, and may induce the Northwestern to go through their possessions. They own one of the richest tracts of land in Dakota.—*Yankton Press and Dakotian.*

WHAT THEY EAT ON OCEAN STEAMERS.—Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of victualizating on board of the great ocean steamers. Each vessel is provisoned as follows for the passengers and crew: 3,500 pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,500 pounds of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; 8,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, figs and other dessert fruits; 1,200 pounds of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 7,000 pounds; dried beans, 3,000 pounds; rice, 3,000 pounds; onions, 5,000 pounds; potatoes, 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels; and eggs, 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, dead meat and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fish and casual game are generally supplied at each port, so that is difficult to estimate them, probably two dozen bullocks and 60 sheep would be a fair average of the whole voyage, and the rest may be inferred in proportion. During the summer months, when traveling is heavy, 25 fowls are often used in soup for a single dinner.—*London Times.*

THE OBJECT OF A DITCH.—A New Yorker who was in New Jersey last fall found a number of men digging a small ditch between two lakes in a park.

"I don't see the object," he observed, after surveying the work for a while.

"The lakes are too shallow to be navigated."

"Well."

"And the ditch cant be of any use except to the fish."

"Maybe not."

"Say" called the nettled New Yorker, "what is the object of your infernal old ditch, anyhow?"

"To issue $100,000 worth of bonds," was the calm reply.—*Wall Street Daily News.*

THE production of wheat in 1875 was about 240,000,000 bushels, and the exports upward of 73,000,000 bushels. Last year the production amounted to 500,000,000 bushels and the exports to 111,000,000 bushels, or an increase in production of 210,000,000 bushels and an export of 38,000,000 bushels. In 1881, 380,000,000 bushels of wheat were produced, being the smallest production since 1877, yet in this year we exported 186,000,000 bushels, or more than in any year before or since.

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THE WEEKLY POST

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THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST

congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

As THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, to it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who hailed the Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, zealously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the opening up of the books, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be seen more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

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Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in the worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chase.

General Chase of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

English Farming a Century Ago.

In 1740 the average gross weight of cattle sold in Smithfield Market was 370 pounds, and that of sheep twenty-eight pounds. Though many Northern farmers in 1780 were masters of from 5,000 to 40,000 sheep, they still milked their ewes and were ignorant of the nature of a fold. Half of England was cultivated in very small farms, or on the common field system. In 1797 Stewkley (Bucks) was surrounded by three extended fields, one fallow, one wheat, and one beans, these being subdivided into 104 yardlands of thirty acres. The main road was rendered invisible by the driftways to these various 'properties.' Turnpike roads have been established in 1662, yet in one stretch of eighteen miles, near Preston, Young found ruts four feet deep. The roads in Essex were narrow lanes, where a mouse could hardly pass a carriage,' often choked by a string of chalk-wagons mired so that it took thirty or forty horses to extricate them. In other counties the roads were impassable, except for well-mounted horsemen, or wagons drawn by twelve horses. There were scarcely any books on farming; one manual prescribed snakes' tails and salt as a cure for flukes in sheep. By immemoral custom in Gloucestershire six horses, two men, and a boy were allotted to each plow, and, though Coke showed that the same work could be done with one man a span of horses, it was twenty years ere his innovating example was followed by his neighbors. In Devonshire the spade was of the shape known to cardplayers, and the crops were 'led' from the fields packed on the backs of horses. In Ireland, up to 1800, farmers sowed potatoes broadcast, drew their plows and harrows by their horses' tails—a practice forbidden in England by the act of 1634—and walked backwards before their teams, striking the animals in the face as a signal to advance. The agricultural implements and household utensils of the farmers were made at home. The men carved wooden spoons, platters, and bowls, plaited baskets, fitted rakes with teeth of willow-wood hardened in the fire, and twisted willow for traces or harness gears, while the women plaited the straw for the neck-collars, stiched sheepskin bags for cart-saddles, wove straw or hempen stirrups and halters, and peeled rushes to make candles. The ordinary method of draining was to throw the land into ridges from two to four feet high; in Gloucestershire a man crossing a field would be lost to sight in every furrow.

Notes for the Kitchen.

Starch black calicoes with starch made of weak coffee.

Save your cold tea; it is excellent for cleaning grained wood.

Never put blueing in babies' clothes which comes next to the skin, as it causes painful chafing.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

Cover plants with a newspaper before sweeping. Also put a little ammonia upon them once a week.

Mildew may be removed by dipping the stained parts into buttermilk and putting them in the sun.

Remove flower pot stains from window sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes and rinse with clean water.

Mixtures of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia and a little rose water whiten and soften the hands.

Clean tin with paper and it will shine better, and you won't need to keep an old, dusty piece of flannel in your box of whiting.

To clean zinc, rub with a cloth dampened slightly with kerosine to get off all the spots, then take another cloth and rub with brick and another cloth to polish.

If any housekeeper finds it imperative to clean windows on an icy-cold day, she can accomplish it safely by using a cloth dampened with alcohol, which never freezes.

A MACHINE is reported to be in use at Melbourne for sheering sheep by steam. It is made of brass, something in the shape of a small trowel. The motion is gotten up by a turbine wheel about three inches in diameter, and this is geared to another wheel, on which is fixed a cutter; in front is a comb, which serves as a guard against cutting the skin of the sheep. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by a tube of india rubber. This tube or pipe is double, having one inside the other. The inner one is the injection, and the space between the two is the ejection. The machine it used in the same fashion as the shears, but cuts much quicker and far cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece or the sheep.

PENNSYLVANIA AND ALABAMA.—It is obviously the best policy for Pennsylvania to stop making pig iron, develop her rolling mills and establishments for the manufacture of the higher grades of iron, take advantage of the low cost of this crude product from the South, and, with the help of its abundant supply of natural gas, make the best iron so cheaply that even England cannot compete with America in the markets of the world. There need be no effort to discourage Alabama, and there is no reason why Pennsylvania manufacturers should go to the wall.—*Manchester Union.*

A HINT TO MOTHERS.—If you set out in life to keep your children's bodies clean, healthy and comfortably clothed, their hearts pure and their minds trained for their work in life, whatever that may be, your strength will not give out. But if you propose to dress them æsthetically or fashionably, to fill your house with bric-a-brac, to eclipse your friends in your balls or brillant little dinners, to attain this or that social success—no strength has ever been promised you for any such work.

THE AUBURN MAID IS A TERROR.

'Tis sweet to love.
But, oh, beware,
How you love a girl!
Who has crimson hair!
—*Washington Hatchet.*

A Toothless Future.

The American tooth, the dentists tell us, is something fast disappearing. What is to take its place they leave to conjectnre. Whether a toothless race is on its way, or whether a new animal is to be evolved from the present human creature on this continent, is perhaps an open question. Whatever it is that may come to pass, the fancy recoils before the prospect. Children of twelve years often have $100 dollars worth of gold in their mouths, others needing as much quite as badly, but unable to afford the outlay. Children of sixteen often wear complete sets of false teeth that are decayed before they penetrate the gum, and they have to be filled as soon as they are in sight, the crumbling material and thin enamel even then giving but little to work upon.

At first it was thought that this resulted from ignorance, from candy eating, from want of care and cleanliness. But it is understood now that in most cases the fault is inherent in the quality of the tooth, and the only remedy so far suggested is a diet calculated with a special reference to the making of sound bone. This is supposed to be found in the course grains and food of similar character, and the most confirmed beef-eater alive yields to the superiority of this point of the little kernel of grain that feeds his beef itself.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Stately Cedar.

The cedar of Lebanon, beside being a tree of historical interest, is, on account of its picturesque appearance, of great value in ornamental planting. When young, the tree presents a conical outline, but as it increases in age its shape changes. Its trunk is massive, and its numerous branches spread horizontally. The branches are arranged in successive whorls, or stages, one above another, and thus give a peculiar aspect to the tree. There are, in the vicinity of New York city, several fine old specimens of the cedar of Lebanon, and it is regarded as generally hardy, provided it is given a suitable soil. The soil should be open and drained. In such a soil the growth is slow, and has time to be well ripened before cold weather. It is believed that in those localities in which the tree has failed, its lack of success is due to an unsuitable soil, rather than to the severity of the climate. Our reason for referring to the tree at the present time is on account of its fruit or cones. The fancy fruit trees of large cities sell all kinds of tropical and other unusual fruits, and frequently have rare cones, which they sell to lovers of the curious. Among these is occasionally a lot of cones of the cedar of Lebanon, these are attractive on account of their peculiar shape, and the very numerous, broad, thin scalas of which they are composed.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE INVENTION OF INK.—When ink was first introduced does not seem to have been decided, but given the paper and the pen, a colored medium that would show on a light surface was so obvious a want, and one so readily found, that there is no extraordinary credit due to the unknown inventor. It appears to be only of late years that black ink has been almost universal. Roman ink was red, purple and gold, and inks of blue, green, violet and other shades were not uncommon. It is said that simple as is the composition of ink, "we possess none equal in beauty and color to that used by the ancients; the Saxon manuscripts written in England exceed in color anything of the kind." Modern inkmakers will deny the superiority of the ancients; but who shall say whether words written in ink manufactured to day will stand as vividly centuries hence as those Saxon manuscripts have stood? It is difficult to see how the writing materials of the present day can be improved upon, for convenience at least, setting aside questions of lasting inks, which the generation using them cannot settle. Paper, rough and smooth, fluent inks of any color that the writer may believe suitable to his eyes, pens as fine as a needle or as blunt as a spade, are all to be bought in every street. The great lack of the age seems to be ideas at once more novel and sensible in the record of which these serviceable materials may be employed.—*London Standard.*

SPLINTERS.—True love looks as well in old clothes as in purple.

Youth studies most how best to live; old age studies most how best to die.

A woman doesn't worry as much over how she is to gain a crown of glory, as she does how she is to gain a new bet.

A mother's tears are the same in all languages.

When a man's pocketbook outgrows his honesty, it is time to call the police.

A hungry man doesn't throw bread out of the window because it isn't pie.

When an editor become greater than his paper, the latter's use fulness begins to lessen.

A dollar decreases in size in the same ratio that a man's heart get bigger.

It never occurs to a fashionable woman that there is enough goods in the train of her dress to make a poor child a pretty Sunday frock.

It isn't as far from the top of the hill to the bottom, as it is from the bottom to the top.

Whoever is not not afraid to pray is not afraid to fight.

Durable Timber.

The durability of the frame timber of buildings are very considerable. Trusses of the old part of the roof of the basilic of St. Paul, of Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1816, a space of nearly a thousand years. These trusses are of fir. The timber work of the external domes of the Church of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than 840 years old, and is still in a good state. Alberti observed the gates of cypress to the church of St. Peter, at Rome, to be whole and sound after being up nearly 600 years. The inner roof of the chapel of St. Nickolas, King's Lynn, Norfolk, is of oak, and was constructed upwards of 500 years ago. Daviller states, as instance of the durability of fir, that the large dormitory of the Jacobins' con-

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Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

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If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

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If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as purgle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

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Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
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All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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For MAY. 20 Cents.
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HAMILTONIAN HORSE.

The celebrated Hamiltonian horse, Colonel Winfield, will be kept during the coming season at O'Hara's livery stable in this place. Some of the finest colts seen in this neighborhood are his best recommendation. For further information call on O'HARA BROS.,
Or JOHN BENDER, Ebensburg, Pa.
May 29, 1885.

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DR E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
JOHN C. WEST & CO., CHICAGO, ILLS.,
Sole Prop'rs West's Liver Pills.

"O, Lor' Hit 'Im Again!"

In the early days of Methodism in Scotland, a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The old rich Scotchman rose and said: "Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give £5 for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head.

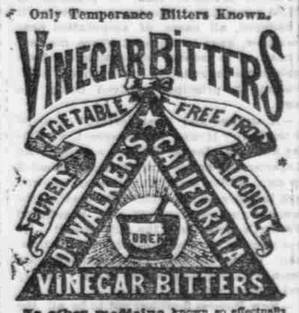
Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said: "Brethren, its worse then I thought; I'll make it 50 pun'."

"Oh, Lord," exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"

There are many human tabernacles which are in sore need of radical building over, but we putter and fuss and repair in spots without satisfactory results. It is only when we are personally alarmed at the real danger that we act independently, and do the right thing. Then it is that we most keenly regret because we did not sooner use our judgment, follow the advice born of the experience of others and jump away from our perils.

Thousands of persons who will read this paragraph are in abject misery to-day when they might be in a satisfactory condition. They are weak, lifeless, full of odd aches and pains, and every year they know they are getting worse, even though the best doctors are patching them in spots. The origin of these aches and pains is the kidneys and liver, and if they would build these all over new with Warner's safe cure as millions have done, and cease investing their money in miserable unsuccessful patchwork, they would be well and happy and would bless the day when the Lord "hit 'em," indicated the commonsense course for them to pursue.—*London Press.*

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of decomposed disease.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It recovers the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the medicinal properties of VINEGAR BITTERS as each those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. To these combined, the BITTERS, acting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored vitiated matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. But let the blood become impure, and the circulation clogged and sluggish, the liver and bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the whole system, and you have the seeds and conditions for disease, and other ailments, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelmintic, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Females, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, Your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion, Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

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To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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